PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 28,160—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

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23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-0		26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-1
39-8 19-12		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th June
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
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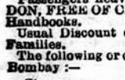
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

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R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Meitel	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
26, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

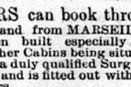
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1890. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

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Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-12 per bottle.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 27 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

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Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH & AUSTRALIAN CLARETS.

FRENCH.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc per doz.	11 8	6 8
Pauillac do. "	15 0	8 4
Dejeuner "	12 0	...
Chatean Lamarque "	18 0	10 0
Margaux Medoc "	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose "	27 0	14 8
Do. Lafitte "	34 0	18 0

AUSTRALIAN.	Qts. Rs. a.
Oceana Claret per doz.	12 8
Oceana Margaux "	21 0
Oceana Hermitage "	20 0
Oceana St. Hubert's "	20 0
Oceana Chassellas St. Hubert's "	21 0
Oceana Hock "	21 0

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

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CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

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Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7 0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7 0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9 8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	12 8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11 8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8 0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8 0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8 0
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Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5 0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1 8

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RICH in FLAVOR, excellent in body and nourishing in quality. A fine wholesome family Wine, and one well adapted for use when wine is medically prescribed as tonic to the Invalid and a beverage to the Convalescent. Selected from Special Vintages.

Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz. Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Kwart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

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For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

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STIRLING & CULBARD.

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HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

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" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. KASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE BODY, Chief Ledger Keeper, Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
" Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

NOTES

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS willl be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th day of July 1890, for works in the construction of a NIGHT SOIL DEPOT at the end of DeLisle Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 850 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 6th June, 1890.

MADRAS RACES 1891.

January 24th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy., Madras Races.

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD.

GUARANTEED LONDON MADE.

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Price, Rupees 28 per Tola.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
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HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
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DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

RE ESTATE OF HAJEE ABOO AHMED AND HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABOO.

WE the undersigned, the duly appointed Trustees for the Creditors of the abovenamed, do hereby give Notice to the Creditors of the said Hajee Aboo Ahmed and Hajee Ahmed Hajee Aboo that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June 1890, at the premises of Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, solicitors, No. 5, Tamarind Lane, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the resignation of HEEREJEE BHOJRAJ, one of the said Trustees, and to consider the same and to appoint another Trustee in the place and room of the said Heerjee Bhojraj, and to do such other business and acts relating to the above matter as the Trustees may think necessary or desirable.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1890.

BHUGWANDASS BAGLA.
JUGONNATH GORDHUNDASS.
CASSUM HAJEE METHA.
ABDOOLALLY CURRUMBHOY.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

IN consequence of the abolition of the Bombay Pension Pay Office from 1st July, 1890, Government Pensioners residing in Bombay will in future be paid by the undersigned on the undermentioned dates.

(1.) Honorary Commissioned Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Chelsea Pensioners on the 4th working day of the month.
(2) European Widows and Children on the 5th working day of the month.
(3). Uncovenanted servants on the 6th working day of the month.

(2.) Pension Bills shou'd if possible be forwarded to this office for completion a day preceding the date of payment.

3. Payment will commence at 12 noon.

4. Native Military Pensioners will be paid by the Accountant-General, Bombay.

F. W. MAJOR, Colonel,
Presidency Paymaster.

Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890.

—2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Teski or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases. By Garth Gibbon.—Jamaica,—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makololo-land.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

OPPOSITES. A Series of Essays on the Unpopular Sides of Popular Questions. By Lewis Thornton, 8vo, 12s. 6d. *Summary of Contents.*—Forwards or Backwards.—Philosophy, Religious Thought, and the Bible.—Intellect and Morals.—Evolution.—Atheistic Christianity.—Spiritualism.—The Ancient Religions of the Future.—Gods and Women.—Politics.—Theology.—The Christ of Scripture.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folk-lore. By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations, Small 4to., 5s.

IN THE DAYS OF THE DANDIES. By the late Lord Lamington. Crown 8vo, 1s.

LADY BABY. A Novel. By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules'; Author of 'Orthodox.' Cheap Edition, in One Volume. Crown 8vo, 6s.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' No. VIII. Contains:—The Laying of the Atlantic Cable. By the late Henry O'Neil, A.R.A.—Life in Central Asia.—A Visit to the Big Trees of California. By Dr. Cheadle.—The Pirates of Segna; Adventures in Venice and the Adriatic. 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NU WARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 15. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m., by Mrs. S. S. GOSTLING:—

SUBJECT.—"THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE, ITS CAUSE AND CURE."

Members, their families and friends are invited.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of MAMLUTDAR'S KACHERI, at KALYAN.

Form of Contract, Specification, Conditions and Plans can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, during office hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Form of Tender must be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rupee one.

The Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money.

No Tenders will be received after 1 p.m. on 1st July, 1890, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana.

Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, 20th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

Arrangements have been made with the Oriental Electric Co. of London and Paris, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Simpson, to light the Hotel by Electricity with Edison-Swan Lamps.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that All persons claiming against the Estate of SIR MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I., late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 9th day of March, 1890, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned in Medows Street, Bombay, on or before the 2nd of July next, at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1890, and to end of September, the TRAIN SERVICE on the B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY will be as given below:—

BHAONAGAR-WADWAN SECTION.

Up.		Mixed.	Mail.	Mixed.
Bhaonagar	Dep.	4 0	9 13	21 7
Dhola Junction	Arr.	6 25	10 52	23 37
Do.	Dep.	..	11 17	0 8
Wadwan Junction	Arr.	..	14 56	6 0

Down.		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.
Wadwan Junction	Dep.	13 10	..	22 0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	16 51	..	4 0
Do.	Dep.	17 6	19 25	4 46
Bhaonagar	Arr.	18 45	21 47	7 14

DHOLA-PORBANDAR SECTION.

Up.	Mixed.	Down.	Mixed.
Dhola Junction	Dep. 7 0	Porbandar	Dep. 6 0
Jetalsar Junction	Arr. 42 45	Jetalsar Jucntion	Arrl. 12 26
Do.	Dep. 13 18	Do.	Dep. 13 10
Porbandar	Arr. 19 30	Dhola Junction	Arr. 18 56

JETALSAR-VERAVAL SECTION.

Up.	Mixed.	Down.	Mixed.
Jetalsar Junction	Dep. 13 15	Veraval	Dep. 7 0
Junagad	Arr. 14 26	Junagad	Arr. 11 4
Do.	Dep. 14 56	Do.	Dep. 11 34
Veraval	Arr. 19 0	Jetalsar Junction	Arr. 12 46

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, June 11, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED
STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.
"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds £21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS or KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY Lives in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured on the either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,604

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 6

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	"	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	"	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	"	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	"	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A W

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-India	9,345	100	100	2	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	385
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	416
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	735
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	506
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	240
gwras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	740
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	700
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,120
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,550 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10½
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	525
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Presidency Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	502	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	...	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khanagaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Motooli Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	447½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	4,000	125	125	11	102½
assoon	600	500	500	40	365
ind and Punjab Co	500	500	50	120	500
Sind	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart	400	1,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

WRITING on Tuesday night (June 3rd.), the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—The conversion of the debt is now practically settled, and though the actual figures have not yet transpired, the terms are considered good. The bankers have promised that Egypt shall participate in any advantage which may accrue should they float a loan on more favourable terms than they anticipate. All the powers have now consented to the conversion of the debt, and the official decree will probably be signed on Thursday. The *Standard's* Cairo correspondent states that much satisfaction is expressed there at the steady growth of the Customs imports returns for the month of May. The figures show a rise of 20 per cent. over those for the corresponding period in last year. For the five months the increase averages 10 per cent.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Thacker and Company, Limited, 5 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 22nd :—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Oriental (s), from Calcutta ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Persian Gulf ; Hounslow (s), Rangoon ; and Innishowen Head (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* Clan Graham entered the dock on Sunday, and the *s. s.* Sirsa yesterday ; the *s. s.* Kaveri left the dock on Saturday, the *s. s.* King Arthur on Wednesday, and the Innishowen Head yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The *s. s.* Wistow Hall and the *s. s.* Busheer entered the dock on Monday, and the *s. s.* Oriental yesterday ; the *s. s.* Kapurthala and the *s. s.* Thisbe left the dock on Monday.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 14th June, 1890, shows a decrease for the week of Rs. 40,976 in receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 14th June, 1890, shows a decrease for the week of Rs. 29,990 in receipts.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 :—*Stripes*.—Messrs. Summer, Prevost, Steel, and Dr. Boyd, *vs. White*—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Lovett, Bateson, and Captain Jellett.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Gyadeen Sewlall and Kessowjee Rowjee while passing along Church Gate Street on Sunday last were struck by pellets apparently fired from a saloon rifle and were slightly injured. Inquiries were made into the matter, but as yet no arrests have been made.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day (Tuesday) between the Baronet Cricket Club and Colaba Garrison at Colaba, at 10-30 a.m., sharp (weather permitting). The following are the names of the Baronet Club team :—Messrs. M. E. Pavri (captain), D. B. Tapia, B. D. Gagrat, D. F. Dubash, N. K. Bharucha, R. D. Ayrton, N. C. Bapasola, K. R. Eranee, S. Mehta, Bunda, and M. Framjee.

THEFT AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.—Miss C. W. Crawford, of the Scottish Mission School, Gowalia Tank Road, reports that some one entered her sitting room during the night of the 18th instant, and stole a small travelling clock, in leather case, bearing the following inscription :—Presented to Miss Charlotte W. Crawford by the St. Bridesdale Young Women's Society and Friends. October 1886." and also two old antimacassors and two small sandal wood boxes.

PICKPOCKETING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—Inspector George charged a notorious character, named Ismail Khutal, yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 1-15 in cash, from the pocket of Ballajee Suddassew, a student, while making purchases on Sunday morning last, at the Null Bazaar. The accused was arrested by a policeman, while in the act of removing the purse from complainant's pocket. Ismail Khutal was convicted, and, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.—It will be read with no little surprise that this terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, which has a larger traffic than any other station on the line, has not yet been provided with a proper system of interlocking arrangements. It is not too much to say that at least two serious accidents to passenger trains that have occurred at that station—one as recently as on the 3rd May last—might never have occurred if there were proper interlocking arrangements. It is surprising how Government has allowed this state of things to continue so long.—*Indian Engineering*.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The south wall of a house, at Walpakady, fell in on Saturday night. No persons were injured, and the tenants vacated the premises immediately after the occurrence.—A large peepul tree, in the Bholeshwar temple, was blown down on Sunday about noon, breaking nineteen telephone wires.—The western end of a one-storied house, situated on the Girgaum Road, belonging to Vitoba Succaram, fell in on Sunday, but fortunately no persons were injured.—The north end portion of a house at Cavel Street, belonging to Kanjee Mooljee, fell in on Sunday, but no persons were injured.—The telephone wires on the Parbadevi Road, Mahim, were broken, by the fall of a cocoa-nut tree which was blown down on Sunday.

POSTAL COOLY CHARGED WITH ROBBING A LETTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Shaik Peeroo Shaik Essoob, a Mahomedan, working as a postal cooly, with having in his possession on the 20th instant a cheque drawn on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 50-4 in favour of a certain Mr. J. M. De Lima. The cheque is numbered 162,716, and prisoner was arrested by a city police constable as he was suspected of having stolen it, and as he could not render a satisfactory account as to how he came in possession of it. The Magistrate remanded the case to the 30th instant at the request of Inspector Jefferies pending further investigations.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Chislett charged Shaik Cassum Shaik Curreem, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Stevens and Son, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 90, the property of Mr. S. D. Farrel, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Stevens and Son, on Friday last. The complainant on the day in question found that the watch had been stolen from his table drawer, and reported the matter to the police suspecting the accused to have committed the theft, who was arrested by the police. The police, on subsequent enquiry recovered the watch from a Marwarree money-lender, with whom it was pledged for a sum of Rs. 4 by the accused on Friday night last. Shaik Cassum Shaik Curreem, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE S. S. PERSIA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Saddia Mettoo, a Hindoo and working as a labourer in the Victoria Docks was charged with the theft of two watches, known as the "Busy Bee," by Inspector Lee Smith, at the instance of Mr. A. C. Smith, the third officer of the *s. s.* Persia. The watches were valued at Rs. 5-8 each. The officer in his evidence stated that the prisoner came on board the vessel early yesterday morning, and worked in No. 1 hold discharging cargo. Owing to a bundle which the accused had about him, and having dropped one of the watches whilst he was ascending the ladder, the prisoner was searched and the watches were found in his possession, one wrapped in a cloth round his waist, whilst the other dropped from his clothes. On further investigations it was discovered that the case in which the clocks were packed had been torn open. On looking into the box the complainant came upon six empty watch cases, the contents of which were missing. Two of the watches were found with the accused. The prisoner pleading guilty, the Magistrate convicted him on his own confession, and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN TO EARTH AFTER EIGHT MONTHS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Doolia Ramjee *alias* Ramchander was charged by Inspector Nolan with the theft of a silver watch and seven silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 23. Hurrybhai Mooljee, the complainant, deposed, that the prisoner had been a domestic servant of his for a considerable time previous to his committing himself. About eight months ago Ramchunder suddenly disappeared without giving any warning to his employer. It was not until he had gone that the complainant discovered that he had been robbed of his watch and buttons. In his evidence complainant stated that he had kept a constant watch through his mehta to bring his servant to justice should he be seen anywhere in the town. He had moreover informed the police of the theft. Owing to the accused having been arrested by Inspector Nolan on Sunday, the complainant proceeded to Pydhownee Chowkey, where he identified the buttons with the watch which had been pawned for Rs. 6. Prisoner was placed before the Magistrate yesterday, and admitted the offence together with a previous conviction about four years ago, in consequence of which he had been sent to prison for three months by the Magistrate, Mr. Webb. His Worship found the charge against the prisoner proved, and sent him to jail with six months' hard labour.

SUICIDE PREFERRED TO SCHOOL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Parel Road, respecting the death of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Nadurshaw, aged 16 years and 10 months. Deceased was living with his mother Goolbai at Byculla. He was a scholar in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution in the Fort. He had holidays during the month of May, and when the school was re-opened on the 15th June his mother asked him to go back to school, but he refused to go saying he had not prepared his lessons. His mother allowed him eight days for preparing his lessons. On Saturday last his mother again asked him when he was going back to school, and deceased said he would go on Monday. At 8 p.m. on Sunday last before dinner his mother reminded him that he had promised to go to school on Monday. When deceased did not reply, she then told him to put on his custee, say his prayers, and come to dinner. Deceased went into his room alone and came out in few minutes but instead of going at his dinner went downstairs. As he did not return in about 15 minutes, the mother became alarmed, and sent in search of him. A servant said that he saw deceased leave the house and go towards Byculla. A search was then made for the deceased when he was found lying dead on the railway line behind the house. The verdict was "That the death of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Nadurshaw was caused by his having committed suicide by placing his head on a railway when he received injuries to his head by a passing railway train."

ALLEGED NUISANCE BY A NEIGHBOUR.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley heard a suit brought by a Hindu widow, Bai Shiv, against Sulleman Ahmedjee, a Borah neighbour, for intentionally causing her and the inmates of her house annoyance and discomfort by burning or exposing on his premises fish, flesh, bones, &c., and by throwing such substances on or into her premises. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be restrained by the injunction of the Court from burning or exposing on his premises, fish, flesh, or other substances so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff and her premises ; and from throwing or placing, or falling from his premises on or into the plaintiff's premises, fish, flesh, or other substances ; that the defendant may be ordered to pay to plaintiff, as compensation for his wrongful acts, such sum as the Court may see fit, with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, as administratrix of her late husband, Bapubai Kallidas, was possessed of a house in Nagdevy Cross Lane, and also resided in it. The defendant is the owner of a house on the east side of her house, and resides therein, there being a gully between the two houses belonging to the plaintiff. She had recently to file a suit in this Court against the defendant, and a decree was passed in her favour. The defendant was very angry at the result of the litigation, and had lately been doing all in his power to annoy the plaintiff and the inmates of her house, and to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment and occupation of the house. There were windows in both houses facing the gully and each other. The defendant burned dry fish and flesh near his windows in such a way that the smoke and smell thereof were wafted through the plaintiff's windows, to the great annoyance of her and the inmates of her house, and with no other object or intention than the causing of annoyance, discomfort, loss, and damage to the plaintiff. The defendant also hung in his windows, and on or about his roof, pieces of fish and flesh with the intention of causing annoyance to the plaintiff and the inmates of the house by the sight and smell thereof, and of causing loss and damage to the plaintiff. The defendant also continually threw, or caused to be thrown, or to fall, on the plaintiff's premises, pieces of fish and flesh, bones, and stones, and other substances, with the intention and result of causing annoyance to the plaintiff and the inmates of her house, and of damaging her property. The plaintiff said that the defendant's method of use of his house constituted a serious nuisance and interfered greatly with the comfortable use and enjoyment of the plaintiff's house, and if allowed to be continued, would considerably damage her property.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint. He said he is an eater of fish and flesh, which were cooked in his cook-room ; and pieces of fish and flesh, which had been purchased for the food of himself and family, were occasionally hung in his cook-room or on his roof ; and he submitted that he was entitled to do so. He submitted that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit for the alleged nuisance to the inmates of the house other than herself. He said that the suit had been vexatiously brought against him with the object of inducing him to sell his house ; and submitted that it should be dismissed with costs.

Several witnesses were called by the plaintiff to depose to the various occasions on which fish, flesh, and bones were thrown from the windows of the defendant's house into the plaintiff's premises. The annoyance, it was alleged, commenced on the very day the decree was made by Mr. Justice Parsons in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant, by the burning of dry fish just opposite the plaintiff's window. The defendant brought an iron grate and burned fish therein close to the plaintiff's window. He had a fan in his hand and he wafted the smoke towards the plaintiff's window. On the window being closed, he shifted the iron grate to another window facing another window of the plaintiff. Latterly, the manager of the plaintiff's affairs employed persons to keep a register of the instances of annoyance. Fish-burning was repeated every day. One morning the defendant had dry fish hanging in one window, a slaughtered fowl in another, and a goat's head, fresh and bloody, in a third. Nearly every day, defendant removed the old things, flesh and fowl, and substituted others. The fish remained until crows ate it. He had dry fish spread on his roof, and it emitted bad smell. He threw fish, flesh, stones, and bones into the plaintiff's room and two open terraces of her house. In March, 1889, plaintiff complained to the police in a letter to the Police Commissioner. Inspector Saunders came to the premises and was shown the fish, fowl, and flesh thrown into the plaintiff's premises. Mr. Saunders went to the defendant's shop, and said he was directed by his superior to ask him if he would desist from causing the annoyance. He said it was his own house and that he would do as he liked. Mr. Saunders told him that if he did not desist, the plaintiff would go to the High Court. He said "Let her go," and he got excited. The flesh and fish that were hanging in the defendant's windows were decomposed and quite unfit for human use.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the Court for the defendant, said that the case, as presented by the witnesses, was not borne out by the documents, and there could be no doubt that the matter was grossly exaggerated. An injunction in the matter was granted about two months ago to restrain the defendant committing the alleged nuisance. The learned counsel referred to some letters that had passed between the parties, remarking that Jumnadas, the plaintiff's manager, who was actuated with ill-feeling towards the defendant, was at the bottom of this suit. The dispute between the parties regarding the gully between the two houses was the cause of the ill-feeling that existed. There was a great conflict of evidence ; and there was not an independent witness called with the exception of Mr. Saunders. The defendant did not deny that he used fish and flesh for his food, and that he hung fish and flesh in windows ; but the extent to which it was done was grossly exaggerated by the witnesses for the plaintiff. The material witnesses were dependent upon Jumnadass. It was urged that the entries in the diaries kept by some of the witnesses, with regard to the burning of fish and flesh in the windows, was in direct conflict with the oral evidence in the case. It was probably true that the smell from the defendant's cook-room annoyed the plaintiff ; but that was a matter which could not be helped in parts of the city, where people lived very close to each other. That was a thing which occurred daily all over the town ; but there was no evidence of intention or malice on the part of the defendant. The diaries that were produced in Court could have been written up after the suit was filed, and were not to be relied upon. The learned counsel had not finished at the adjournment.

THE Queen's opposition to the proposed abolition of the office of Commander-in-chief is, "Atlas" hears, really due to the fact that the Prince Consort entertained a very strong opinion that it is essential to the interests of the dynasty that this post should not become Ministerial or Parliamentary, and the Prince is believed to have left an elaborate memorandum on the subject, which he wrote for Lord Palmerston. The Duke of Wellington seized every opportunity of impressing upon the Queen and Prince Albert the vital importance of their keeping the command of the army in their own hands, and he considered that the commander-in-chief should always be a member of the Royal Family whenever there was a prince qualified for the position.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

333-89—Roughton and B—Kalooram Jotiram vs Gunesh Krishna Shahane and others—Crawford, B B and B, and in person.
24-90—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs F B Deane and another.
50-90—Balkrishna and D—Navalchund Golaji and others vs Lt-Col J L Fagan.
87-90—Shamrao P—Tarachund Joharmul vs James Roach.
133-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Premchund Ramchund vs Nanabhoy Nurrotumdas and another—Payne, G and S.
210-90—Chitnis, M and M—Gunesham Nilkant vs N Jossubhoy Datoo and another.
223-90—Shamrao P—The Bombay National Manfg Co vs Haridas Koregi.
240-90—Payne, G and S—Nency Peeroo Mahomed vs Killoomul Jethmul and others.
242-90—M H Khan—Kama Bai Saheb Ragi Shirke vs Dhunbaji.
293-90—Conroy and B—Tarachund Boridas vs Heerji Bhowanji and others.
300-90—Wadia and G—Rustomji Merwanji Narielwala vs Dhunbaji and another.
Defended New Long Causes.
72-90—Mansuklal, D, and J—Bai Shiri vs Suleman Ahmedbhai—M H Khan. Part heard.
164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—Little, S F and N ; B and H ; and P G and S. For further directions on Commissioner's report.
For examination of witness.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of The Oriental Flour Manufacturing Co—Jefferson, B D and K—Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.
Defended New Long Causes.
150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wayadina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji—D S Garud.
166-90—In person—a pauper—Gulamally Goolamhoosen vs Goolamhoosen Allana and another—Ardeshir, H and D.
Postponed Long Cause.
241-90—Mirza H Khan—Vajiranbebee vs Hora Allibai Ismailji Nulwalla and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
60-90—Payne, G and S—Kissondas Devidas vs Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—D S Garud.
551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamji vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B. P and R ; and T and D.
79-90—Crawford, B B and B—Juggannath Motilal and others *vs.* Bala Sahib—D S Garud.
179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs Bhagwandas Samuldas and others—Pestonji and K.
151-90—Conroy and B—Ramcorebai vs Jegnarayen Sittaram—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
90-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Kaderdina Alias—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
188-90—Crawford, B B and B—Asa Lees and Co. vs. Cumbhumpand Akilandaya—Tyabji and D.
582-89—J C Cama—Kusho Possu vs. Ramji Raghuji and others—Wadia and G and Janardhun G.
399-89—Pestonji and R—Pranjewandas Samuldas and another vs Ramchunder Narotum and another—Macfarlane, E and H.
13-90—R Skipsey—Estherbai vs Abdulla Merally Dhurrumsey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
708-89—Little, S F and N—Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs The Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B B and B.
185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdas Harkissondas vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie, L and O.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE Elphinstone College Gymkhana opened their season on Sunday by playing against the Hindu Gymkhana on the Esplanade. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

A M Madon, b Gosavi	0
J A Wadia, run out Mahdev	11
R N Setna, ct b Gosavi	4
D K Pundit, sd b Gosavi	1
E J Taleyarkhan, b Gosavi	7
P S Batliwalla, run out Mahdev	2
A F De Vitre, b Rao	4
J N Vachaghandhi, b Rao	1
M B Godrej, not out	3
J J Treasurywalla, b Rao	5
E F Davar, sd b Gosavi	3
Byes	9
Total	50

Second Innings.

J A Wadia, b Rao	4
R N Setna, b Rao	0
M B Godrej, c and b Jeykar	35
A M Madon, b Rao	2
A F DeVitre, run out Rao	2
E J Taleyarkhan, c and b Jeykar	35
D K Pandit, run out Jeykar	5
P S Batliwala, not out	8
J J Treasurywalla, b Rao	1
Byes	13
Total for eight wickets	105

HINDU GYMKHANA TEAM.
First Innings.

Vasanji b Taleyarkhan	0
Purshotum c and b Taleyarkhan	4
Gosavi b Taleyarkhan	2
Mehtaji, sd b Taleyarkhan	2
Jeykar, b Madon	6
Kirtikar, c and b Taleyarkhan	2
Bhandare, not out	18
Rao, ct, b Taleyarkhan	1
Vijaykar, ct, b Taleyarkhan	2
Gupte, b Pandit	15
Bapoo, b Pandit	0
Byes	7
Total	59

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* THE RALLI C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday. Owing to the inclement weather play did not commence till 3-30 p.m., being an hour and a half later than the appointed time. The John Bright captain having won the toss sent his men to bat, they remained at the wickets all the afternoon, and had scored 118 runs when the last wicket fell. The clean and sound hitting of Messrs. Modi (31), Motishah (13), and Masani 12 (not out), and the steady and cautious play of Mr. Wadia (20) were of valuable service to the John Bright. Credit is also due to Messrs. Mehta and Bapasola for having, by their consistent and effective deliveries, succeeded most with the ball. A return match will be played on Saturday next. Subjoined is the full score :—

M R Wadia, c Mantri, b Mehta	20
F H Bode, b Bapasola	9
R D Ayrton, c Mantri, b Bapasola	4
M E Pavri, b Mehta	5
D E Mody, c Nayak, b Mehta	5
S M Motishah, b Gagrat	13
K H Vakil, b Mehta	3
J E Reporter, c Madon, b Mehta	0
R E Mody, c Bapasola, b Mehta	31
K M Mehta, b Bapasola	7
H B Masani, not out	12
Extras	11
Total	118

All the deplorables and despicables of Germany, says *Truth*, have been engaged during the last few weeks in the congenial task of kicking the dead lion ; but I do not suppose that Prince Bismarck troubles himself about the malevolent inventions of such contemptible vermin. The idea of Prince Bismarck having impaired his faculties by morphia-drinking is really too extravagantly preposterous a fiction for even lunatics to credit, and the even more offensive allegation of 'alcoholism' is not less nonsensical. Prince Bismarck formerly took his fair share of wine or beer, but he is a man of iron head, and certainly never was affected in any way by his potations. The days, however, when he drank champagne, beer, and Rhine wines have passed away. A few years ago Prince Bismarck found his neuralgia benefited by a daily bottle of strong dry port, the wine being of a special quality which he obtained direct from Oporto ; but this was also discontinued when he consulted Dr. Schweninger ; and for a long time past his customary beverage has been weak whisky and Apollinaris, and even of this only a comparatively small quantity has been allowed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hounslow, 1,798 tons, Captain F Norman, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain A Newey, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th May) via coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 589 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo, Dr Westgate and Mr M Pacundass as cabin and 55 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Charters Tower, 1,905 tons, Captain James Arthur, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (24th May) with a cargo of 3,927 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Innishowen Head, 1,987 tons, Captain F McCalmont, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers : Mr. F O Gadsdin, Mr. W J Wenglay, and Mr F A Philips.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Redgway	A	F Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Eden Hall	2273	Jones	D F	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Inishowen-head	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Staffa	1334	Ostergard	H J	C Edulji
„ Mombasa	3059	Macfarlane	K	B I S N Co.
„ Bagdad	809	Whitehead	M	B I S N Co.
„ Kerbela	1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

NO FAMILY should now be without our Crockery when we supply Half Dinner Set for 6 Persons in 30 pieces Rs. 16 only in very neat pattern. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all other Throat and LUNG AFFECTIONS, MOTIVALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS stand unrivalled. See hand bills for certificates of cures. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. To be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, and of all medicine vendors in all parts of India.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of FRESH APRICOTS, a very rare Fruit in India.—MOREENAS and Co., Confectioners, Medows Street.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEIKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Badiwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Badiwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE Giant Patent Phœnix with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds, and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. STEF FENAUER and Co., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap. Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

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HUTCHINSON & CO.,

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Col. W. H. Haydon, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., at Military Stores Lane, Fort, consisting of cupboards, towels, racks, tables, cotton tape, punkah fringes, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ALLI UMAR STREET, AND 2ND KUMBHARVADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and hours by order of the mortgagees Jenarayan Sittaram and Jenarayan Hardwar and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mistri Allarakhia Arab, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Rahimabai and Fatmabai, widows of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab, (two of such heirs and legal representatives as aforesaid), the following properties, viz;—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., respectively, the following lots, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, on the West side of Alli Umar Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 990, 991 and 991, New 8172, old old survey No. 1982, and new survey No. 1176, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 6060, and street Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street, aforesaid, on the west by a Sweepers' passage, on the north by a Gulli of the premises now being described, and beyond that by property of Davud Umar Kadia, and on the south by the property of Khatri Jusab Jaya.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Alli Umar Street, fronting the said street, on the west side thereof in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 110 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises formerly consisted of two different pieces of Land and dwelling-houses standing thereon, and are secondly and fourthly described in the deeds of mortgage and further charge as follows: namely:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Alli Umar Street, fronting the said street on the west side thereof in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 53¾ square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 931, new No. 8176, old survey No. 1-1935, and new survey No. 1171, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward No. 6055, and streets Nos. 34 and 36, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Issak Alli Basha, and on the south by the house of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab, hereinafter described,

And

all that piece of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Alli Umar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 935, and new survey No. 1170, formerly assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 7, and now under ward No. 6054, and street Nos. 30 and 32, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street aforesaid, on the west side by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Memon Haji Issak Adam, and on the south by the house of the said Mistri Alarakhia Arab.

And

on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the second Khumbharvada Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,116, new No 10012, old survey No. 1-4457, and new survey No. 2634, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward No. 7630 and 7631, and street No. 215, and (1) and bounded on the east by a Sweepers' passage, on the west by the 2nd Kumbharvada Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Bapuji Sorabji, and on the south by the house of Thakar Jeram Shivji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor to the mortgagees, at his office No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF (59) HORSES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 171 of 1886.

Haji Isac Chand..... Plaintiff

vs.

Thucker Damji Gowa..... Defendant.

Arjoon Visram and Premjee Dewcuran, Claimants.

By order of R. Boileau, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at the respective time and at the respective stables, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

At Chuckla Stable at 1 p. m.
29 Horses.

At Khetwady Stable at 2 p. m.
30 Horses.

Each horse shall be sold for cash and delivered.

SALE of 842 Bags Linseed Wheat, Gram, Bajri, &c., and 7 bundles Gunny.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Cooria Street, near the Muajid Bridge, Mandvie, in the godowns No. 47, belonging to Dossa Kirpal, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ghella Megraj, an Insolvent, 842 bags of wheat, linseed, gram, bajri, methi, butra, and 7 bundles of gunny (will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

WE have only local news to chronicle this evening, the latest commercial and financial advices to hand by wire having been included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	13,770
" " Branches.....	Dec.	"	73,132
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	14,51,084
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,260
Loans	Dec.	"	7,78,476
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,64,442
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	23,174
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	"	2,47,030

With a decrease of 2½ lakhs since the previous Saturday, the Bank's Cash Balance had again shown but little change at the close of last week. At the same time the Statement issued this afternoon discloses a similar movement to that which was shown to have taken place during the week preceding that which it covered; for again we find a considerable diminution in Private Deposits, while on the other hand, in both items of Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a material decrease, though not sufficient, in the aggregate, to counterbalance the falling off in Deposits, by some two lakhs, which thus again about represents the net increase in the trade demand. Some renewal of activity in Wheat and Seeds last week has been followed by a relapse into a state of comparative dulness in business generally; and though the wild speculation in Silver, which is reported to be rife on the other side, has been reflected in large operations in exchange of a similar character in the bazaar, there seems no reason why the demand for money for the legitimate purposes of trade should not now diminish rather than increase.

COTTON.—This market has continued dull to-day, and prices have given way to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs 2 per candy. The purchases have been confined to a few hundred bales, in the aggregate, of Julgaum, at Rs. 184½; Dhulia, at Rs. 173; and Bengal, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT has been less wanted by shippers, and only a moderate business has transpirred; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged, all round.

SEEDS also are steady with transctions on a comparatively small scale, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,004	bales.
Wheat	9,711	cwt.
Linseed	3,033	"
Rapeseed	1,971	"
Poppyseed	965	"
Groundnuts	632	"
Castor Seed.....	683	"

FREIGHTS may be called weaker, but without quotable change in quotations. There are few takers of tonnage, however, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been very firm at a considerable advance, rates having run up since the morning some 5-32d. per rupee, closing at our quotations. Bank Telegraphic and Demand could at one time have been obtained at 1s. 6 9-32d. and 1s. 6 5-16d. respectively; but were net available at those rates at the close. Very little legitimate business, however, has been reported. We quote.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 9-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	1s. 6¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs "	1·94½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was some upward movement in this market to-day consequent on the Calcutta quotation for Fours coming 103½; and while cash and the July account were quoted here at 102 15-16, the rate for the coming settlement advanced to 102⅛ at which there were buyers. By the close, however, rates had returned to these quoted on Saturday evening, the cash price being again called 102 13-16 and 4½ per cents. 106, nominal.

SHARES.—Beyond a further decline in a few Cotton Mill shares, we have nothing fresh to report regarding this market, the tone of which continues weak for Mill scrip, and quiet but generally steady on other lines. Jewraz Balloo Cotton Mill shares have declined Rs. 30. Gordon, Rs. 25, Luckmidas, Rs. 10, and Alliance, Coorla, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5 each, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs, 972½ per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6⅛ d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	91¼ *ex-coupon.*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. "	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver.....	47⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valantia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	9	39	3	42
Teheran	23	2	20	...	26
Suez	23	2	20	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	1
" Madras.....	...	52	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LAWSON—May 31, at Ordnance House, Harwich, wife of Capt F B Lawson, Northamptonshire Regt and Ordnance Store Dep't, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONALDSON—CHRISTIE—June 2, at SS Philip and James, Oxford, James Donaldson, LL D, Principal of the University of St Andrews, Scotland, to Mary Letitie, widow of Maj-Gen H L Christie, Madras Army.

JOHNSON—BROS—May 31, at Shabbington Church, near Thame, Bucks, Herbert Walter Johnson, of Calcutta, son of Marcus H Johnson, one of the Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Mary daughter of Thomas K Bros, of Spring Field, Upper Clapton.

PITT—RABAN—May 26, at Hath Beauchamp Church, Somersetshire, Robert Francis Salusbury, son of late Rev G Pitt, to Lydia Fanny Sophia, daughter of late Gen H Raban, Bengal Staff Corps.

SANDILANDS—ROSE—June 21, at St. John's Church, Eastbourne, Philip Orde Sandilands, the Border Regt, to Army Constance, daughter of Lieut-Gen H Rose, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BROUGHAM—May 27, at Culduthel House, Inverness, James Peter Brougham, M D, Surg-Maj, Bengal Army, aged 74.

BUSH—On Sunday, June 1, at 55, York-terrace, Regent's Park, Grizelle, widow of Col. Richard Yeats Brown Bush, late Bengal Army.

PHELPS—May 29, at Ealing, Lieut-Col A D Phelps, late Madras Staff Corps.

RAVENSCROFT—May 29, at Colombo, Hon W H Ravenscroft, C M G, Auditor-Gen of Ceylon, aged 47.

RIVETT-CARNAC—June 1, at Colfe Lodge, Lewisham-hill, Henrietta, daughter of late Adm. Rivett-Carnac.

WATT—May 30, at Aix-les-Bains, Henrietta Mary Watt, widow of Arthur Chorley Watt, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 34.

WINTER—May 21, at Liscard, Cheshire, Emily Anne, wife of Rev. R F Winter, late of Bombay,

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUPE—June 20, at Bombay, Naomi Andean wife of William Jupe, late an Engineer in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Service, Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DODGSON—June 13, at Oswald House, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Heathfield Butler Dodgson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COODE—NEILL—June 7, at All Saints' Church, Akola by the Rev H Maodiff, MA, Frederick Travenen Coode, Berar Police, son of General J P Coode, Madras Army, to Isabel, only child of the late B Lamb Neill, CE, of Inverness, Scotland.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MODERATION.—As the meeting of the shareholders is to be held this week, your criticism on the report would come more opportunely then.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1890.

THE first result, it may be supposed, of the finding of the Coroner's jury in regard to the fall of a house in Ali Oomer Street will be the issue of a Government Resolution calling on the Municipality to prepare building bye-laws without further delay. It may seem easy to be wise after such an event as this terrible fatality. But unless corporate wisdom in this matter is exhibited promptly and effectually, the lesson of the calamity will lose half its force. Before another month has passed these bye-laws, to the absence of which seven deaths have been attributed by the jury, ought to be entered upon the Municipal records, and a staff large enough and competent to carry them out should be entertained. On the latter point the jury, it is true, made no express recommendation. But Mr. Rienzi Walton, while expressing his opinion that the building inspectors appointed by the Municipality are fairly qualified men, said, "I do not think the number of building inspectors is sufficient, and that is one of the reasons why inspection cannot be made as efficient as it should be." The two questions, in fact, hang together. The best bye-laws in the world would be to no purpose if the guarantee that they would be honestly and thoroughly carried out were incomplete. Only competent and vigilant inspection, no matter how carefully the bye-laws were devised, would prevent such scandalous scamping as that which Mr. Walton's survey of the building *ex post facto* revealed. Some of the posts which ought to have been square were round and irregularly shaped. Some of the beams which ought to have been continuous were in three pieces. They were not even jointed, and the perpendicular posts were set into these beams at their point of junction. "I saw a beam," says Mr. Walton, "the centre portion of which had been almost eaten away by white ants, and to hide this a panel of wood, an inch in thickness at the outside, was let in flush with the surface of the beam." Mr. Gostling's evidence was equally condemnatory of the fashion in which this unfortunate house had been run up. Posts which bore the weight of the floors of the internal walls were little more than half as thick as they should have been had the Municipal schedule which went out when the new Act came in been followed. The posts on the ground-floor, which had to bear a total weight of 37½ tons, measured five inches by five; they should have been nine inches by nine. Walls which properly should have been 17½ inches thick, were 4½ inches thick. Taken together, the evidence of Mr. Walton and of Mr. Gostling constitutes an alarming exposure of the arts of the maistry when he is subject to no external supervision and has no other object in view than to run up a house cheaply. The jury, oddly enough, had no word of condemnation to pass on this sort of thing. They would apparently have needed small provocation to pass a vote of condolence with the builder whom a total absence of bye-laws and supervision drove to such marvellous things in the way of cheap and nasty building. His own domestic bereavements seem to have blinded the jury to all perception of legal responsibility.

The history of house-building, as told before the Coroner, begins with the appearance on the scene of a person known as the licensed surveyor. The Act of 1888 empowers the Commissioner to grant a license to any person whom he thinks fit to act as surveyor. If the applicant is a Licentiate of Civil Engineering, his application can only be refused with the approval of the Standing Committee and for reasons to be stated. He draws his plan, which is sent in with the application for permission to build; and when that has been done, his functions are at an end. He has small professional responsibility of any kind, and such as he has is not directly involved in the solidity or the collapse of the building which he has designed. The gentleman who prepared the plan for the house in Ali Oomer Street had nothing more to tell the Coroner than that the owner of the house made no objection to the plans which he drew up, and that he had no idea why the house collapsed. It is fair to him, however, to say that it appears from the evidence that had the dimensions for which he provided been adhered to and honest material been used, the house would have stood. But the maistry usually claims to know more than the expert from whose plan he is working. If he can save money by the scantiness or the inferiority of his material, he will do so. He may be shortsighted in this, but he belongs to a shortsighted class—possibly to a shortsighted people—who have always been slow to realise that in trying to save a ha'porth of tar you may sink the ship. And now with this fact before us, let us quote the words of a Mr. Pundlik Gunnesh, a Building Superintendent in the Municipality, who said before the Coroner on Saturday:—"I have no power under the present Municipal Act to interfere in preventing decayed timber being used, or even should the dimensions specified in the application be departed from, unless I can report the building to be in a ruinous condition or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to any person." But it appears from the evidence of another witness, Maneckjee Edalji, an inspector of streets and buildings, that the house which fell was regularly inspected. "I used to visit the house," said this witness, "about once a fortnight during construction. I did this to see that none of the provisions of the Act were contravened by the builder—I mean as regards drainage, encroachments, and privies, but not as regards the timber used, or the dimensions of the walls." The explanation of this extraordinary, and as it turns out ruinous, limitation of the powers of the building inspectors had better be given in the words of Mr. Acworth, the present Municipal Commissioner. "The Corporation," Mr. Acworth said, "are considering building bye-laws. I think that we are now awaiting the opinions and recommendations of various architects and civil engineers, to whom my predecessor referred the matter." While the Corporation are "considering building bye-laws," a house falls before it is half-built, seven people lose their lives in the ruins, and the verdict of a Coroner's jury, which public opinion unreservedly endorses only so far as it goes, declares that these unfortunate people owed their deaths to the fact that the Corporation are still considering bye-laws which another Coroner's jury in a similar case called on them to get passed just nine years ago.

From all this it appears that despite a Municipal Act whose provision for all the necessities of municipal life we have been taught to regard as perfect, a matter of such vital importance as the safety of buildings is practically left outside the control and supervision of authority. No one has yet said in so many words that this is a disgrace to a city of 800,000 inhabitants, but everybody thinks it all the same, and we shall have no reason to complain if Government tell us so in so many words. Despite a chapter in the Act full of elaborate provisions for the regulation of buildings, for their inspection and for the removal of dangerous structures, we are worse off than we were before the Act. We had then in operation a schedule of dimensions which both Mr. Gostling and Mr. Campbell declared furnished some safeguard against putting up buildings with dangerous dimensions. But this has been abandoned, with results which Mr. Campbell holds to be most injurious, inasmuch as builders now have nothing to go by but the rule of thumb. In the absence of bye-laws and schedules, the Municipality have taken to themselves no power to insist upon any particular dimensions of walls or posts. All these things, which are determined by a strictly scientific process following the ascertained laws of statics, are left to the sweet will of the maistry, an empirical practitioner whose empiricism is made the more dangerous by a shortsighted niggardliness. The Act, it is true, is in form permissive where it should have been obligatory. Instead of saying that the Municipality "shall" make bye-laws with respect to the structure of houses, it says that it "may" do so. The Municipality has taken full and disastrous advantage of the option which the Act has left it to do its duty or to leave its duty undone. And so in a city, wherein there are houses some of them containing five to six hundred inhabitants there are no better guarantees that houses are safely built than there are in the most out-of-the-way jungle-village. The Municipality in this matter gives absolutely no protection to life or limb, and its negligence is a sustained if inert defiance and defeat of the intentions of the Legislature. Last week an energetic member of the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, was told that he was a little too soon in discussing the evidence which had been given before the Coroner's jury in this case. He may now take up the question without fear of that objection being again raised. The Corporation have on and off been considering the question of building bye-laws for the past nine years, and the sooner they take off their considering cap the better it will be for their own credit and for the safety of the public.

THE P. and O. Company, after having made a number of costly additions to their fleet, have completed their provision for the comfort of passengers to the East by giving the maximum of attainable convenience upon the long and tedious land journey to Brindisi. A *train de luxe* from Calais to Brindisi, and *vice versa*, is a fitting complement to the *voyage de luxe* which the Company provide upon their newer steamers, and it is just to them to recognize that though they have attained the necessary concession from the Continental railway companies at the cost of prolonged negotiations and of a considerable subsidy, the passenger is not asked to pay more for the additional comfort that is provided for him than he has paid hitherto. The new service, which starts outward on the 18th of next month, and homeward on the 27th, on the arrival of the *Ballarat* at Brindisi, will run in connection with the Paris Club trains, leaving Charing Cross and Victoria at a quarter-past three on Friday afternoons, and the P. and O. express will run from Calais to Brindisi, *via* Paris, without change of carriage, arriving at Brindisi at four on Sunday afternoon—an arrangement which gets rid of the present inconvenience of going on board in the dark. The train will consist of three waggons, one of which will be partly occupied by a restaurant, in which hot meals will be served at the reasonable tariff of breakfast for eighteen pence, tiffin for four shillings, and dinner for five and six pence. The drawings of the train which have been sent to Bombay indicate that the structural arrangements which have been made for the comfort of passengers are complete in every way, and that the train will fully answer to its description as a *train de luxe*. It will be exclusively a P. and O. train, that is to say only passengers for the P. and O. steamers will be permitted to travel by it, and crowding will be prevented by strictly limiting the number of passengers to forty-eight. Whether this accommodation will suffice in the cold weather, is a question which the Company may have to deal with. One convenience which travellers will appreciate will be the exemption of registered luggage from examination on the outward journey until its arrival at Brindisi; on the homeward journey registered baggage will not be examined anywhere *en route*. Coincidently with the introduction of this new train the Indian mail, as a passenger-carrying train, disappears, and the train of the 11th July will be the last to carry passengers. The Company have dealt with the matter in a liberal and enterprising spirit, which is certain to be appreciated.

No one has written with clearer sympathy with the earlier aims of the Congress than Sir Richard Garth, and no one has been more eagerly quoted by the Congress party than he, not so much because he was at one time Chief Justice of Bengal, but because he is remembered in England as a Solicitor-General in a short-lived Conservative Administration and as a man who once managed to have a very unpleasant encounter with Mr. Bright. Sir Richard Garth was at one time rather more eager in his championship of the cause than people with equally broad sympathy, but with some care nevertheless for what they were committing themselves to, would have cared to be. All the more worth while is it here to notice what he says now as to the later manifestations of Congressional propensities as exhibited in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. He speaks of it as an ill-advised measure, concurs with Sir William Hunter's censures upon it, and goes on to express his regret that the Congress, under the auspices of their Radical leaders, should have ventured to propose a scheme of popular representation which their best friends had hitherto repudiated, and which is wholly unsuited to the character and circumstances of the Indian people. This is practically what was said in Bombay at the time that the new departure was announced, and it needed no animosity to the Congress to inspire such a view of its judgments. Many of its best friends amongst the Natives, and all amongst the Europeans who looked upon the movement with kindliness and respect, said what Sir Richard Garth is now saying, though the candour to which the Congress party have since had to become accustomed was not greatly welcomed at the time. Sir Richard Garth has, on the other hand, no good word to say for Lord Cross's Bill, the timidity and inconclusiveness of which are as obvious as the rash impracticability of Mr. Bradlaugh's. "Better have let it alone than bring in such a half measure as this," is the verdict which the Government Bill invites. So indifferent, indeed, is public opinion in India to the Bill, that the announcement that Government would place it in the list of measures which they are determined to pass this Session has passed unnoticed, and people in India as little care what comes of it as they care what comes of the humblest measure proposed by the humblest private member.

IT is becoming increasingly difficult to take Mr. Gladstone seriously when he enters into his newer and subtler dialectic moods. Take, for example, the manifest twist which he gave during the discussion on the Channal Tunnel Bill to the familiar argument against it that having no conscription with which to recruit her armies, England cannot afford to jeopardise her insular advantages and strategically place herself in the position of a power with a land frontier. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had simply stated the argument, but that was enough to provoke Mr. Gladstone to chime in with the quite irrelevant observation, "I did not expect to hear a Minister of the Crown cast a longing eye upon the system of conscription." The metaphor may pass, as it is not worse than many which Mr. Gladstone has perpetrated in speech and writing. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach interposed that he had denounced the system of conscription as loudly as any member of the House, and that what he had said was that the military authorities now opposed to the Channel Tunnel might, if we had the conscription, view the projection without apprehension. Yet with this protest before him Mr. Gladstone persisted in arguing as though the opposition to the Tunnel involved a sneaking fondness for the conscription, and loftily proceeded to say that he was not aware that it was admitted in England that conscription was a better, a sounder, and a more solid ground for military defence than the system under which our Army is recruited. No one admits it, and it is a perversion of a familiar argument against the Tunnel to say that it involves the admission. It is by dialectics of this sort that Mr. Gladstone is rapidly alienating the regard of a good many people who are far enough from the strife of parties to form a fair estimate even of a party leader.

WE learn from telegrams yesterday from China that the total number of bales of yarn sold during the preceding fortnight, amount to only 3,200, with prices generally lower by a dollar, and exchange at Rs 222 per 100 dollars. This is considered by China merchants as extremely unsatisfactory, for whereas grey yarn is exported at the average monthly rate of

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

GERMAN DISSATISFACTION.

BERLIN, JUNE 23.

The German Colonial Company has abandoned the proposal to give a banquet in honour of Major Wissmann, as they do not regard the terms of the Anglo-German agreement with favour.

THE PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

ARREST OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The arrest of several military officers for complicity in plots against the Czar is reported from Rustchuk and Shumla.

A GOVERNMENT BILL ABANDONED.

AN OBSTRUCTIONIST TRIUMPH.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. W. H. Smith announced that Government had decided to abandon the Licensing proposals owing to the obstruction with which they had met in their progress through the House.

The announcement was received with prolonged Liberal cheers.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD'S SUCCESSOR

Major-General Samuel Black, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, is to succeed Sir Edward Bradford in the Political and Secret Department at the India Office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

It is stated here that satisfactory explanations have been exchanged between England and France regarding the Zanzibar Protectorate.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in England, and yesterday proceeded to Windsor Castle.

THE POONA U. C. S. ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

A general meeting of the members of the Poona Uncovenanted Civil Service Association was held to-day at the Gymkhana Club. It was resolved that the Association be amalgamated with that of Bombay. Messrs. Shuttleworth, Hatch, and Fletcher were appointed members of the Bombay Committee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Italian steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay at midnight, on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

Mail steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	27	46	28	80	33	21	23	77
June 22, Sunday	...		...		...		0	44
„ 23, Monday.....	0	28	0	22	0	48	...	
Total...	27	74	29	2	33	69	24	21
Total of corresponding date last year	7	85	10	94	10	64	10	60
Do. in 1888	8	26	8	83	9	3	8	67

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st June, 1890:—

	Ghadeehi		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	1	41	0	53	4	61	0	25	2	80	1	93
Rainfall on 21st June	2	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total up to date	3	48	0	53	4	71	0	25	2	80	2	1

THE subject for the Le Bas prize, 1891, at Cambridge, is "The mutual influence of Mahomedans and Hindoos in law, morals, and religion during the period of Mahomedan ascendency: to be considered with special reference to the prospects of ultimate fusion."

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co. are about to publish a work by Mr. Clarmont Daniell, entitled 'The Industrial Competition of Asia,' or the connection between currency and the trade and finances of our empire in the East, with especial reference to current events, to the competition of India in European markets, and to increasing the supply of gold available for British commercial purposes.

COLONEL E. R. CONOLLY, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, has permission to retire from the service on August 5 next.

COLONEL M. CLEMENTI, Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General in India, has been permitted to retire with effect from the 11th inst.

IT is understood that the German Emperor's visit to England this year will take place about the second week in August while the Queen is at Osborne.

VISCOUNTESS CROSS, slipping on a staircase, at Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness, broke two small bones of the ankle; her ladyship is doing well.

LORD CROSS remains at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the Queen for ten days, when his place will probably be filled by Lord Knutsford, of whom the Queen has a very high opinion, though, writes the *World*, no one approaches the popularity of Lord Cross, who is one of her most intimate friends and advisers, and in whom she has unbounded confidence.

M. DE GIERS, a relation of the Russian Cabinet Minister, is about to be appointed Consul at Ispahan, in Persia. M. Lessar, who is en route to his new post at Bokhara, has gone to Meshed to discuss with M. Vlassoff, the Russian Consul-General at that town, the economic and political questions now pending between Russia and Persia. These new diplomatic appointments (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) seem to indicate the determination of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to enter on new enterprises in Central Asia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

SHORTLY before the last mail left a rumour reached me from what might be considered a well-informed source to the effect that Lord Reay intended on the following Monday to make a statement in the House of Lords relative to the Crawford Case, and his proffered resignation. As it was impossible to verify the report in time no allusion was made to the matter. An authoritative and unqualified contradiction came to hand on Saturday. It may be as well to repeat this denial in case the unfounded story has spread to India. How the rumour originated it is impossible to say except that it arose out of some person suggesting that the ex-Governor of Bombay might probably take the earliest opportunity of noticing from his place in Parliament a recent statement of Sir John Gorst that has puzzled and is puzzling a good many people. Hitherto, I believe no such thought has entered Lord Reay's head, but surely in view of the amazing conflict of testimony referred to, some explanation would not be entirely amiss, though Viscount Cross might find it inconvenient. If Mr. Bradlaugh gets a chance of proposing his long-contemplated motion for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to disallow the Indian Indemnity Act, 1889, the statement of the Under-Secretary is almost sure to be called into question.

It has been suggested that Lord Reay might take advantage of the address to be presented to him at Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier's reception to say something on the subject. That is hardly likely, for it is understood that controversial points have been excluded from the address, and the gathering is in no sense a party affair. The thoughtful kindness and generosity of our hospitable Parsee friends in inviting persons of all shades of politics to meet Lord and Lady Reay on their return to England deserve the warmest praise. The coming evening party promises to be even more brilliant and distinguished than the large gathering held in the same house in honour of your present Governor. Viscount Cross, it appears, will not be present, but his place will be well filled by others. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier were honoured on the occasion of their reception of Lord Harris with the presence of at least one member of her Majesty's Government. To-morrow week they are to be favoured with the company of both Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The veteran Liberal statesman is not seen in the drawing rooms of any but his intimate friends, and even there only rarely. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier, as well as Lord and Lady Reay, may therefore consider themselves the recipients of a marked compliment.

Lord and Lady Reay have remained in town since coming back from their visit to Windsor Castle, occupying their town house in Great Stanhope Street, one of the fashionable thoroughfares leading out from aristocratic Park Lane. His lordship has had a considerable number of callers, including Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. Dr. Kapadia, the energetic Secretary of the Northbrook Club, informs me that the banquet to be given by the members of that institution to Lord Reay has been fixed for Wednesday, the 2nd of July. The Earl of Northbrook, as President of the Club, will it is expected preside. Mr. Ronald Smith's article in the *Westminster Review* on the Crawford case is made the basis of a strong leader in to-day's issue of an influential paper in the North of England, the *Liverpool Post*, attacking Viscount Cross. "The whole business," we are told, "is a damning disgrace to everybody connected with it, both in the Indian and the Home administrations, and the only individual who comes out of it with any credit is Lord Reay. "Even Lord Cross's warmest friends," the writer goes on to say, "never ventured to test public credulity so far as to attribute to him anything like brilliancy, and therefore his position as Secretary of State for India has always been rather suggestive of the fly in amber. He has, however, hitherto been credited with the desire to uphold the reputation and good name of England in its dealings with its Indian subjects, but that credit he cannot again claim until a great wrong has been redressed, and what is at present an intolerable stain, removed from the national name."

The agitation against the Compensation Clauses—the Bill for the Endowment of Public Houses as it is styled by opponents of the Ministry—is gaining ground very fast, and if to-morrow is a fine day, the demonstration in Hyde Park is likely to attract large crowds of people belonging to classes above those which usually form the bulk of monster open-air meetings. It would not be quite correct to say that the interest of the political situation at the present moment is confined to the unpopularity of Mr. Goschen's Budget proposals, but they are the chief topic now occupying the thoughts of politicians. Mr. Monro, by restricting the route of the procession to certain streets where the traffic is not particularly great, has come into violent collision with the demonstrators and their friends in the House of Commons; he is now being denounced in terms as strong as any that were applied to the action of his predecessor Sir Charles Warren, when in conjunction with Mr. Matthews he put an end to the old-established practice of making Trafalgar Square a forum for all the agitators, good, bad, and indifferent in London. Of course, if Mr. Monro had taken upon himself to forbid any procession at all a great deal of the talk about the right of public meeting being a safety valve that it is unsafe to interfere with, and the encroachment on public liberties, not to mention Mr. Bradlaugh's far-fetched comparison of the Metropolitan force with the high-handed proceeding of the Continental Police, would be justified. Mr. Pickersgill says that entire suppression will be the next step. He can hardly be serious. But if the authorities were to be so illadvised as to resort to such an extreme measure the Government would be overthrown in a week. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, in the course of the discussion raised by Mr. Pickersgill, taunted the Liberal leaders with their silence. Mr. Childers, it is true, delivered what Mr. Graham called a light little homily, but his colleagues held their peace. They sat, he observed, like so many stuffed figures "occasionally going out to look at the tape to see whether there was any news from Connemara out of which they could make political capital." Some of them voted for the motion, but it may be presumed that they did so more as a concession to a noisy section of their own followers than because they thought the constitutional privileges of the English people are endangered by what one hon. member styled Mr. Monro's "ukase." The majority of 110 fairly reflects the views of the London public, and it is a matter that concerns Londoners mainly. The fact is that if, as formerly was the case, these demonstrations took place only once in a way, nobody would object to the processions going by the old route *via* Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Piccadilly; but they are becoming very frequent, and it does not seem unreasonable to keep them to the less frequented thoroughfares, especially on week days. Sunday processions, however, might without much inconvenience to the general public be allowed to traverse the more important streets. Some of the leaders of the anti-compensation movement are inclined to quietly acquiesce in the arrangements made by Scotland-yard on the sensible ground that it is not wise to divert public attention from the main question. Before this letter reaches Bombay the fate of the Bill will probably have been decided. In spite of the observations of Ministerialists that the Government are determined to stand by their licensing proposals, there seems to be a general expectation that if something must be sacrificed from the Cabinet's programme and an autumn Session be avoided, the Compensation Clauses can be parted with on the pretext that the exigencies of Parliamentary business and not outside pressure compels resort to such a step. This mode of escape from a perilous position will be thought by some to be rather disingenuous, and it is said to have emanated from the Liberal Unionist Party, who are popularly believed to be very angry with the Ministry for the mess they appear to have got into. It has not escaped notice that one of the strongest opponents in the Press of the compensation scheme is the *Daily Chronicle*, which still ranks as a Unionist organ, but will, if it goes on in this way, soon have to be considered a Gladstonian paper. Still influential journals of whose fidelity to Conservatism and the Union, there can be no question, blame their chiefs for flying as it were into the face of Providence after their melancholy experience two years ago.

The announcement made last night by Mr. Goschen that the Irish Land Bill would be taken at the beginning of the sittings next week has, together with Mr. W. H. Smith's absence from the House since the reassembly after the holiday, given rise to rumours of serious dissensions in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour is said to be showing his teeth, but the sensational stories current to-day are probably very much exaggerated. Mr. W. H. Smith's eczema is not, however, sufficient to prevent his looking in at the Treasury, and he would not be seriously inconvenienced by putting in an appearance if only for a few minutes at the House of Commons. Conservatives say that he will be in his place on Monday, and that he has been husbanding his strength for coming fiercer struggles.

Although the weather was very unpropitious, there was a tremendous crowd at Epsom on Wednesday, and those who braved the rain were well rewarded, for a more interesting race has not been seen on the famous course for many a year. According to Mr. Labouchere, people go to the Derby "to welcome the summer solstice," and not to welcome the favourite. It would perhaps be more correct to say that curiosity takes them to the "breezy Downs," for though the Derby is not what it was in the days of our fathers, it is still in one sense the most important holiday of the whole year for a large number of Londoners and provincials. I say of provincials, for in these days of cheap excursion trains and monster hotels the Derby can no longer be styled an exclusively Cockney event. The small majority of 27 by which the House of Commons decided to adjourn over Derby Day has probably sounded the death-knell of that singular survival. As a matter of fact, few M. Ps go to Epsom, fewer perhaps than attend Ascot, and in the present state of public business, it seems suicidal for the House to give up a whole day, especially so soon after the Whitsuntide Recess. The opposition to adjourning the legislative business of the country for a race meeting is not confined by any means to the "*unco guid*," and there are good grounds for the prediction that the ancient custom will not last beyond the life-time of the present Parliament.

Mr. Bradlaugh is next Monday to ask Sir J. Gorst, "whether he is aware that, in spite of the instructions of the Secretary of State for India in 1879 to the effect that no one, except a Native of India, should be appointed to posts in any branch of the Administration in India of Rs. 200 and upwards, except so far as the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are concerned, on reference to himself and with his sanction, and that of the Viceroy from other parts of India, there are in the Post Office Department a large number of Europeans occupying posts designated for Natives of India: "Whether his sanction was given, or that of the Viceroy, in each instance, to the several appointments: And, whether he will state why Natives of India were not appointed to these offices, seeing that identical positions in every Presidency and Province are filled by Natives of India."

By the way, Mr. Dadabhoy will not want for influential supporters at his "demonstration" in the Foresters' Hall next Tuesday. Mr. Michael Davitt is to preside. Two M.P.'s—Captain Verney, R. N., and Mr. Conybeare, who seems to have been chastened by his visit to the East, two Parliamentary candidates—Mr. F. W. Verney (of the Siamese Legation), and Mr. J. Haysman, and a member of the London School Board (not it need hardly be said Sir Richard Temple,) are announced as among those who will deliver addresses. Mr. Davitt is about to make London his head-quarters in order to bring out a new weekly paper, the title of which is to be *The Labour World*. It is rumoured that the *Labour World* will put all the other cheap weeklies into the shade, but some of us may be inclined to scepticism, as the same thing has been predicted of ventures which never advanced beyond the stage of infancy. Mr. Davitt, it seems, is to have the assistance of Mr. O'Connor Power, a man who at one time was a prominent figure in the political world, but who has almost dropped out of public recollection since he was discarded by the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Parnell appears to be a good hater, for he refuses to invite Mr. O'Connor Power to return to his old allies, and the Liberals do not show any strong desire to provide him with a seat, though his friends have personally appealed to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. O'Connor Power has remarkable oratorical and elocutionary gifts, but I never heard that he had any journalistic ability. It is a pity that so accomplished a speaker should not be in the House of Commons. Perhaps, he will fight his way back by the aid of his connection with the Press.

Sir William Plowden has recast the motion he intends to propose on the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, if that measure ever comes to a second reading. The alteration is only in form, and not in substance. Sir Roper Lethbridge has just given another illustration of his loyalty to the flag he serves under. On Tuesday he handed in to the clerk at the table an amendment to Mr. Bradlaugh's motion entirely altering the sense of the resolution. As it stands, the motion drafted by the member for Northampton expresses regret that no recognition is given in Viscount Cross's Bill to the elective principle. Mr. J. M. Maclean's amendment suggests the substitution of the work "satisfaction" for "regret," and the addition of the following words:—"Which is unsuited to the character of the Indian population, and would be injurious to British interests in India." As Sir Roper would alter it, the motion would read thus:—"That this House expresses its satisfaction that in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the additional members of the Indian Councils for making Laws and Regulations, provision is made for enabling the Viceroy in Council gradually to introduce the elective principle into the method of appointment as it may be found suited to local requirements and advantageous to the interests of the British Empire in India."

It has been an open secret for some time that Sir Richard Garth who formerly was a pronounced supporter of the National Congress is by no means in agreement with the later development of the movement. He confirms this by his letter in yesterday's issue of the *Times*. He expresses his "entire concurrence" with Sir W. W. Hunter in condemning the principles of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill," but he is not quite satisfied with the Government measure for the reform of the Councils. He scouts the notion of "popular representation" for two reasons—first, the ignorance of the great bulk of the people; and, second, the danger of placing a monopoly of power in the hands of the Hindus. All that is necessary, according to the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, is the fair and proper representation of the various great interests, landed, trading, commercial, manufacturing, legal, and judicial. But this cannot be obtained while the nomination of additional members remains with the Government. "I confess I should have thought," he says in conclusion, "that some more liberal measure of reform at the present juncture might have been both politic and advisable. But at the same time I am bound to add that if anything could justify the Government in shutting its doors to any reform at all, it would be the extravagance and danger of the Congress pretensions, as disclosed by Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Duke of Cambridge has given his patronage to a great Army Athletic Meeting, to be held at Aldershot on July 16, Sir Evelyn Wood being the chief steward. A long series of competitions is in preparation, including a half-mile flat race for the Army Challenge Cup, and a three-mile flat race for non-commissioned officers and men.

WHILE practice with the new rifle was proceeding at Cæsar's Camp, Aldershot, the other day, some bullets went astray into the village of Hale, a mile in the rear of the butts, and where a man was recently shot while working in a gravel-pit, and who has since died. Information having been conveyed to the headquarters, a mounted orderly was despatched to immediately suspend all musketry on three ranges until further orders.

THE difficulties in the way of the manufacture of ammunition for the new magazine rifle have assumed such proportions that the supply even of blank cartridge for practice purposes is very limited. On May 30, at Aldershot, in the operations in the Long Valley, which were abandoned owing to the rain, the troops armed with the new rifle were only able to carry fifteen rounds of blank per men, as against thirty rounds of Martini Henry, with which the remainder of the infantry were provided. Sir Evelyn Wood has issued an order enjoining special care on all occasions to economise the new ammunition.

MILITARY POLICE FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE enlistment of a body of men for military police to serve under the Imperial British East Africa Company is now almost, if not wholly, complete, and on Monday next they will sail for Mombassa on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Baghdad, commanded by Captain Whitehead. The men, who have been recruited in the Punjab and mustered at Delhi, are two hundred in number, and sail for Africa under the command of Lieutenant Budd, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who has also had charge of the recruiting. The men, who have been carefully selected, are of the same castes as are recruited to fill the ranks of the Native Army. They are being equipped by the Indian Ordnance Department, and probably before landing at Mombassa they will be put in possession of their arms and accoutrements. The recruits are to be furnished with two hundred Snider rifles and bayonets, twenty thousand rounds of ammunition and brown leather equipment which are to be supplied from the Bombay Arsenal.

JERRY BUILDERS AND THEIR WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fancy few thoughtful readers, who perused the account of the coroner's inquests in the two recent cases of fallen houses can have failed to be struck with surprise either at the finding of the jurors or at the logic which guided them.

In the Oomer Street case no allusion appears to have been made to the evidence which had been adduced at the enquiry as to the existence of rotten material—a large rotten beam, for example, hidden by a panel of wood—but all the direction appears to have gone to the absence of bye-laws and to the culpability of the building inspector.

Now, Sir, I am not a coroner, but it seems to me clear that the first person responsible for the "jerry" building was the person by whom it was erected. Yet strange to say because his work had resulted in the death of his immediate relatives, and many others, he was not even rebuked by the jury.

From what I read of the evidence, it is clear to me that with the best of building by-laws "jerry" building will still be quite possible with irresponsible builders of the stamp of the one by whom the house in Oomer Street was erected. If a jury would run in such men for manslaughter on every occasion of death by falling houses, the first and most efficient step against the practice of "jerry" building will have been taken.

The verdict in the Khoja Street case to the effect that all old houses in Bombay should be periodically inspected by the Municipal authorities comes to this. There are at least 12,000 old houses in Bombay. Say each is inspected once in a year. Then 1,000 houses must be inspected in a month. Now no one can thoroughly inspect an old house without laying bare the timbers, posts, foundations, &c. This will occupy one man if he does his work thoroughly at least one week. Thus one man can do four houses in a month, and 1,000 houses will require 250 men. Each of these men must be thoroughly qualified surveyors on a salary of at least Rs. 300 per mensem. Thus, 250 men at Rs. = 300 Rs. 75,000 per month, or nine lakhs per annum, a large sum which can be saved if the owners of rotten houses are returned by the coroner's jury for manslaughter, when their houses succeed in killing their fellow-men, including their nearest relations.—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

LEGISLATION AND COMMERCIAL OPINION.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Government of India in the Legislative Department to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 223—90, dated the 19th March last, in which the Chamber of Commerce, after pointing out what appear to it to be defects in the present system of obtaining public opinion on proposed laws and rules, urges that in future greater care should be taken to obtain non-official opinion on projects of legislation and proposed rules, especially those projects which effect the mercantile community, at as early a stage as possible.

2. In reply, I am to observe that measures of legislation which specially affect the mercantile community not unfrequently have their origin in representations made by that community or its official representatives and that Chambers of Commerce are invariably consulted through the Local Governments upon such measures. Except in cases of emergency, which seldom arise save in regard to measures of taxation, ample time is allowed for the discussion of Bills introduced into Council between the date of their introduction and that on which they are passed into law, and the representatives of the mercantile interest in the Legislative Council are invariably placed on the Select Committees by which such Bills are considered and the greatest weight is attached to their opinions.

3. In regard to rules to be framed under enactments, I am to observe that it is the usual practice to publish a draft of the rules for the information of persons likely to be affected by them in order that such persons may have a full opportunity of criticising the rules before they are brought into operation, and that any criticism which is offered always receives full and careful consideration.

4. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the practice which has hitherto been followed by the Government of India is in complete accordance with that which is desired by the Chamber of Commerce. The general terms in which your letter under acknowledgment has been framed do not indicate any difficulty or inconvenience which the Government of India has not sought to meet by the practice hitherto adopted, and I am to add that any specific recommendation which the Chamber may desire to make in view to the opinion of the mercantile community on proposed laws or rules being more fully ascertained will receive respectful and careful attention.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IT was mentioned some time ago that the Northbrook Club were considering the propriety of offering a banquet to Lord Reay on his return from India. It has now been definitely decided to entertain the ex-Governor at an early date. Lord Reay was, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, so far as the native community is concerned, one of the most popular Governors ever sent out to our Eastern possessions. Consequently no one will be surprised to learn that the Indians permanently or temporarily residing in this country are desirous of bearing testimony to the sympathetic, just and statesmanlike rule of the retired proconsul. "My own object," said Lord Reay on quitting the shores of India the other day, "has been to carry out strictly the principles of Her Majesty's Proclamation, which is the Magna Charta of the humblest labourer no less than of the noblest chief of the land." The presentation of the native address will form one of the features of the evening party in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, to be given at the residence in Cornwall-gardens of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, the adopted son and successor of the "Indian Peabody," the lamented Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney. The date fixed for the gathering was Saturday, the 14th inst. Among the many distinguished persons who have accepted invitations are Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

AT the Trinity examination held at Lincoln's-inn Hall in May, the Council of Legal Education awarded to Charles Maturin, Gray's-inn, a studentship in Jurisprudence and Roman Law of 100 guineas, to continue for a period of two years; to Morgan Owen Evans, Lincoln's-inn, and Ong Siang Song, Middle Temple, studentships in Jurisprudence and Roman Law of 100 guineas for one year; and to William Henry Cromie, Gray's-inn, the Barstow Law Scholarship. The Council also awarded to the following students certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a public examination:—A. C. Banerjee, Middle Temple; Raghunathdas Garge, Middle Temple; Jogendra Nath Das Gupta, Middle Temple; F. F. De Saram, Inner Temple; Kizhakesapat Palat Krishna-Menon, Inner Temple; Malawa Ram Mehta, Middle Temple; Pundit Uma Sankar Misra, Inner Temple. Out of ninety-four examined, sixty-seven passed. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law:—Kofi Asaam, Inner Temple; Lala Parkash Chand, Lincoln's-inn; Mancherji Kharsedji Lalkaka, Middle Temple; Rafiuddin Ahmed Moulvi, Middle Temple. Out of fifty-four examined, fifty-two passed.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SUEZ.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances in relation to the stranding of the s. s. Suez on a coral reef, in the Maldive Islands, early on the morning of the 29th of May, while making the Cardeeva Channel, was resumed for hearing.

The committee nominated by the Governor in Council, consisted of Captain W. F. Potts, Marine Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company, and Captain W. T. Weber, the Commander of the P. and O. s. s Assam. Captain John Bovis, of the s. s. Knight of St. John, and Captain Andrew Lawrie, of the s. s. Lansdowne Tower, were appointed as additional assessors by the Court.

Mr. F. A. Little, the Government Solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of the Crown; while Mr. Brown, solicitor, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, watched the inquiry for the owners. Counsel did not appear for the captain of the s. s. Suez and crew.

Captain Daniel Corkery, the certificated master of the s. s. Suez, was recalled and resworn.

The renewed master's certificate No. 013713, granted by the Board of Trade, and issued at North Shields in January, 1868, was handed in.

On Mr. Little, handing the charts to Captain Corkery to point out his position of the vessel on the 28th of May in the Cardeeva Channel, the latter addressed the Court from the witness-box. He said: Gentlemen,—I have made my statements on Saturday last to the Court to the best of my ability. I am not in a fit condition to be out of bed, as I have been suffering from an attack of malaria, or what they usually call remittent fever. If I am required I am to be found in the Sailors' Home.

The captain then stepped down from the witness-box and proceeded to leave the Court, but stopped in response to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate, in reply to Captain Corkery's statement, informed him that it was the duty of the Court not to examine until he was in a fit state of health to answer any question, and advised him to procure medical attendance.

The Magistrate: When do you yourself think you will be in a fit state to be able to continue your evidence?

Captain Corkery: I should think about Wednesday or Thursday, I shall have my doctor. I am suffering from malarial fever, and have been so for the last week. I will be able to attend in a few days.

The Magistrate: Of course we cannot proceed if the captain is not in a fit state of health. I think all that we should do is to adjourn the Court of Inquiry.

His Worship, in addressing the committee as to the period of time the various naval officers and commanders present in Court would be in Bombay, was informed that their attendance was open until about the middle of July.

The chief officer was next called and deposed that he was staying in Bombay on board the vessel s. s. Suez. The captain was not in a fit state of health, and he had been ill on two or three occasions whilst in Pondicherry.

Mr. Little, in reply to the Magistrate, as to whether the case could be proceeded on Friday next, said he would be unable to do so owing to his engagements at the Sessions.

The Magistrate: It is desirable to get through this inquiry as soon as possible.

Mr. Brown: I suggest that the Court should go into evidence as to when the captain is likely to attend. I myself am not taking an active part in the case. Your Worship has power to issue a warrant of arrest. It seems rather an unusual circumstance. I on behalf of the owners am desirous that this inquiry should proceed. I contend, therefore, it would be more satisfactory for the Court to have evidence, so that we will be able to proceed, and suggest that the captain be required to produce a medical certificate.

The Magistrate: I have no doubt the Captain will call in some doctor to attend on him. I think the case will have to stand adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. Little: Perhaps the Court will intimate the attendance of the captain by a summons.

The Magistrate: The Court will require the captain to furnish a medical certificate. The inquiry is unable to proceed in the examination of the chief officer and the other witnesses in the absence of the captain.

At this stage the Court rose, having fixed the hearing of the case to 12 o'clock on Thursday.

By an error in our yesterday's issue, we gave the name of Captain Corkery's vessel as the Assam instead of the Suez.

GALLANT RESCUE BY AN ITALIAN SAILOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the local paragraph in your issue of to-day, headed "Found Drowned" in Victoria Dock, I may be permitted to bring to the notice of your readers that on the night of Thursday, the 19th instant, an Italian seaman, Foresi Remo, belonging to the s. s. Domenico Balduino, then lying in the Victoria Dock, while on his watch at about midnight, heard cries of a drowning man, preceded by a heavy splash in the water. He immediately ran to the wharf to ascertain where the sound came from. But owing to the heavy rains and the intense darkness of the night he could not see anything, and was unable to render any assistance, inasmuch as the cries were heard no more. He returned to his watch and about half an hour afterwards, again heard piteous cries of another man falling in the water. This time he ran and caught hold of a life-buoy of the ship, and having ascertained that the drowning man must be near at hand, threw himself into the water, dressed as he was in his waterproof clothing, and although he had to deal with a man who was in a helplessly intoxicated state, and consequently unable to avail himself of the life-buoy, he succeeded in rescuing and bringing him safe on shore, both of them being thoroughly exhausted. The half-drowned man was handed over to the Dock Police authorities.

I have thought it worth while to publicly mention this act of bravery of the abovesaid seaman, accomplished at the risk of his life, and I may add that this is the sixth instance in which he has succeeded in saving human lives.—Yours, &c.,

J. PESCIO,
Acting Consul for Italy.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Toronto on Thursday, the 29th ult. The royal visitors were given a most hearty welcome. On Friday the Duke and Duchess spent a pleasant day at Toronto. At an early hour they visited Osgood Hall, where they were met by the Hon. Edward Blake. The benchers presented an address to the Duke of Connaught, who made a felicitous reply. Thence the party went to the Education Department and the chief places of interest. In the afternoon there was a public reception at the Pavilion. The streets were thronged, and thousands cheered enthusiastically. Addresses were presented to the Duke from the city, the army and navy veterans, the Masonic fraternity, and other bodies. The Duke, in replying, expressed the pleasure he had derived from his trip through Canada. He marvelled at the progress Toronto had made since his last visit. On Friday night the Royal party were present at a State dinner in Government House. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after visiting Niagara, returned to Toronto on Sunday, and in the evening left for Montreal, where they arrived on Monday morning, and were received at the railway station by the Major and the principal military and civil authorities. An immense crowd thronged the station and neighbouring streets and gave their Royal Highnesses a loyal reception. The Mayor welcomed the Duke and Duchess to Montreal and presented an address on behalf of the city, and the Duke having replied the Royal party drove to the residence of Sir George Stephens, where they remained during their visit. In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess drove round the city and afterwards reviewed the High School cadets and the Royal Scots Regiment, subsequently witnessing a lacrosse match at the grounds of the Amateur Athletic Association. On Monday evening Lady Stephens gave a dinner in honour of her Royal guests. On Tuesday, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught ran the Lachine Rapids. Sir Donald Smith gave a reception on Tuesday night at Montreal in honour of their Royal Highnesses, who arrived on Wednesday at Ottawa. The Duke of Connaught, who received a most enthusiastic greeting, was presented with addresses from the municipal authorities, the Senate, and the Chamber. In his reply he said he was amazed at the progress that had been made in Canada. He considered that the country had a bright future before it. The Duke and Duchess was returned to Quebec city about the 11th inst., and sailed for England on the following day.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

THE directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in their ninety-ninth half-yearly report state that since the date of the last report no contracts have been entered into for the construction of new vessels. The Kashgar, one of the company's steamers built in 1874, has been sold. The mail services have been carried on with the usual punctuality, and the company's fleet has enjoyed entire immunity from accident during the past half-year. The Australian mail contract has finally been approved by the House of Commons, after having received the sanction of the local Legislature in the several colonies of Australia. In conformity with the resolutions passed at the special general meeting on Dec. 13, and confirmed by subsequent meeting held on the 30th idem, a refund of capital amount to 20 per cent. (580,000*l.*) on the capital paid up (2,900,000*l.*) was made to the proprietors on Jan. 1 last. This repayment was accompanied with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for three months from October 1, so that the company is working throughout the present financial year on the basis of a capital of 2,320,000*l.*, converted into stock, consisting of equal moieties of 1,160,000*l.* of preferred and deferred stock. The scrip for the new stock was issued to the proprietors at the earliest possible moment, and the whole operation of repayment and conversion is therefore now complete, in terms of the supplemental charter granted to the company. It is with most sincere regret that the directors have to record the death of the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, who had been a member of the board for upwards of ten years. To fill the vacancy thus caused the directors nominated the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., M.P., who, in accordance with the deed of settlement, will offer himself for election at a special meeting, to be held for the purpose of electing a director, immediately subsequent to the ordinary half-yearly meeting.

In their annual report, dated last December, the directors found it necessary to observe that the traffic returns had not been so favourable during the final six months of the year as they were at an earlier period. It was evident that the improvement in trade, which had previously manifested itself, had not been maintained at the same level, while at the same time the exceptionally large increase in new tonnage which has taken place had already produced a reactionary effect on freights generally. It is sufficiently notorious that the immediate conditions and prospects of the shipping trade have not improved since the end of last year, and the fact which has now to be reported that the company's freight receipts on their main lines of mail communication are not in favourable comparison with those belonging to the corresponding period of the previous year will cause but little surprise. The addition, however, of a considerable extent of miscellaneous traffic has enabled the general revenue to be, on the whole, fairly maintained. It is also satisfactory to add that the passenger receipts show a moderate improvement over those of the same period of last year. The dividend now payable on the preferred stock is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The dividend on this stock is both preferred and cumulative, as the proprietors are aware, and due regard must at all times be given by the directors to this consideration, in recommending a dividend on the deferred stock in anticipation of the results of the year's working. On the present occasion the directors recommend that an interim dividend on the deferred stock shall be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The dividends, free of income tax, will be payable in one warrant on and after June 17.

Remittances on India for 30,00,000 Rs. were offered for tender on June 4. Applications for bills for 83,70,000 Rs. were received at prices ranging from 1s. 5⅛*d.* to 1s. 5⅛*d.*, and for transfers for 41,00,000 Rs. at prices ranging from 1s. 5*d.* to 1s. 5 13-16*d.* Of the former, however, none were allotted, while of the transfers tendered for, 30,00,000 Rs. were accepted, 15,00,000 Rs. on Calcutta and 15,00,000 Rs. on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 5·8125*d.*, tenders at 1s. 5 13-16*d.* receiving in full. Bills for 10,000 Rs. on Bombay were specially sold at 1s. 5·27-32*d.* The remittances for 25,20,000 Rs. sold during the week produced 183,427*l.*, while the bills and transfers disposed of between April 1 and June 3 realised 4,351,983*l.*

The report of the directors of the Indian and General Investment Trust for the period ending April 30 states, that the net sum to the credit of revenue, after placing 6,000*l.* to reserve to meet any possible future depreciation on investments, amount to 9,262*l.*, from which they have also transferred 225*l.* to reserve for contingencies. The reserve funds now stand at 7,858*l.* Dividends from January 1 to April 30 on the Cumulative Preferred stock and on the Deferred stock at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum are recommended.

During the earlier half of the past month, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, in its montly review of trade, our market was on the whole fairly active, and although the demand was very unevenly distributed, a good deal of business was got through in some directions. Latterly, owing partly to the further

the extremes of opinion in Congress. It will be worth while to consider what the ultimate effect of silver remonetisation may possibly be on the prices of gold securities in England and elsewhere.

A return of the quantity of gold and silver plate on which duty was paid at the various Goldsmiths' Halls during each of the last three fiscal years has been issued. From it we compile the following table relating to silver plate :—

	1887-8. Ounces.		1888-9. Ounces.		1889-90. Ounces.
London	574,151	.....	607,806	.....	728,400
Birmingham	126,790	.....	161,239	.....	204,350
Chester	12,650	.....	20,833	.....	19,968
Sheffield	117,450	.....	131,653	.....	158,875
Edinburgh	8,072	.....	8,929	.....	9,950
Glasgow	7,890	.....	9,128	.....	8,444
Dublin	3,943	.....	4,291	.....	5,135
	850,946	.....	943,939	.....	1,135,122

It will thus be observed that there has been a noteworthy and steady increase in the demand for silver plate, the increase in the three years being equivalent to upwards of 33 per cent.

The United States trade returns for April give the total exports of raw cotton during that month as 102,370,820lb., valued at $10,625,458, against a total in April, 1889, of 158,063,689lb., valued at $15,870,910, and the total for the eight months ending April 30 was 2,318,969,014lb., valued at $234,882,097, in 1890, against 2,143,953,888lb., valued at $213,301,961, in 1889. The total exports of mineral oil during April were 45,945,061 gallons, valued at dol. 3,716,263 against a total for April, 1889, of 44,180,741 gallons, valued at dol.3,641,490; and the total for the ten months ending April 30 reached 542,277,621 gallons, valued at dol.42,047,325, in 1890, and 504,353,096 gallons, valued at dol.41,170,428, in 1889. The figures relating to the oil trade seem to indicate that the American petroleum is decidedly recovering from the effects of the competition of Russian petroleum, so far as the quantity exported is concerned.

The Constantinople trade report, dated May 19, describes business as slack in all departments. There was not much demand for cotton fabrics, and though the demand for yarns was comparatively brisk and stocks were being diminished, prices for some reason or other were being sustained with difficulty. The Tabreez market was reported quiet and likely to continue so until after Bairam holidays. The Iron market had shown no improvement, and prices are said to be 15 per cent. below the parity of quotations abroad, hence merchants were not importing. Tin prices also were declining. Prices in the wheat market had slightly receded owing to the abundant arrivals; barley, on the other hand, was steady. In "colonials" sugar was again becoming cheaper; but rice was firm. No business whatever was doing in the export markets, except, perhaps, in carpets. Some fixtures of sailing ships had been reported.

Public attention in Spain has lately been directed to the possibility of growing beet-root in Catalonia for the manufacture of sugar. There are large tracts of land in the plain bordering the river Llobregat, about four miles from Barcelona, which, it is believed, would be well suited for the purpose if properly drained. The climatic conditions are also considered to be very suitable for the industry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—20 cases tin plates, E Moortooza.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—123 cases oilmenstores, E Nusserwanjee Antia; 5 cases glassware, V Allana; 14 bales printing papers, The "Bombay Gazette;" 59 cases varnish, &c., T F Bengalee; 20 cases medicine, B Cullianjee.

Shanghai s—4 casks paint, T F Bengalee; 4 bales printing paper, M S Joshi.

Sutlej s—16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 125 cases candles, H H Ahmed; 35 cases glassware, T. Sumsoodin; 19 cases provision,&c, Phillips and Co; 11 cases biscuits, J Jeewanjee; 8 cases varnish, T F Bengalee; 49 packages printing paper, H Abdoolally; 25 cases oilmenstores, Tyebjee and Co; 3 packages medicine, M Amersey; 69 cases oilmenstores, E Russooljee.

Govino s—22 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Soolemanjee; 10 cases writing papers, &c., Bhaisett and Co; 11 cases medicine, Sodder and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—6 cases silvered plate glass, E Taybhoy; 10 cases silvered plate glass and 75 cases window glass, S Essajee; 3 cases glassware, J Samjee; 50 cases window glass., The Bombay Co; 109 cases window glass, S Dossajee; 200 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy; 16 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 25 cases glassware, S Lilladhur.

Kt Companion s—5 cases plate glass, S Lilladhur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 20 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 530 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, David, Sassoon and Co; 175 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 40 bales wool, R Amerchund; 3 cases woollen carpets, Tod, Durant and Co; 240 cwts cloves, Sir Tharia Topen; 75 cwts cloves, H Datto; 1,381 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales cotton and 135 bales twistwaste, G Dwarkadass; 270 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 53 bales cotton, K Luckmidass and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, R Ebjee; 46 bales cotton, H M M Shirazi.

Persia s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—15 cwts fishmaws, M H Mirally; 185 cwts dry ginger, C Malji; 13 cwts gum, A Mowjee; 94 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee; 23 cwts gum, H M Jewraz; 50 cwts gum, M Peraz; 406 cwts gum, C Chuterbhoy; 38 cwts fishmaws and 2 bales hides, R Fazul.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—3,200 cwts poppyseed, and 4,259 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Gambia s—67 bales cottonfly, T Jeewraj; 124 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 314 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nedjed s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gleamorven s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 cwts horn, R Kaderbhoy,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3,000 cwts wheat, 814 cwts poppyseed and 2,604 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

Kt Errant s—6,000 cwts wheat, 3,750 cwts castorseed, and 7,380 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kt Errant s—11,082 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—37 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Staffa s—60 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Clan Graham s—20,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

In some correspondence that has been published (says a London correspondent), and in all official announcements on the subject, an amiable attempt has been made to convey the impression that the occasion of the rupture between Gilbert and his collaborateurs at the Savoy Theatre, was based on a friendly understanding, and that, following on the withdrawal of Mr. Gilbert, the wing of friendship has not moulted a feather. In private conversation, however, no effort is made in that direction, and the whole story is told. It appears that when Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. D'Oyley Carte formed their first partnership, a stipulation in the agreement was that Mr. Carte, as business manager, should be at liberty whenever he thought proper to expend any necessary sums upon the furnishing or decoration of the theatre, the money to be put down to the joint account of the firm. Up to within a year this has gone on ever since the theatre opened, and, as everyone who frequents it knows, no money was spared in making the place comfortable and elegant. About a year ago Mr. Gilbert woke up either to the fancy or the fact that lavish expenditure was going on in this direction. He took special objection to the investment of a large some of money in a new carpet. He was politely but firmly reminded that under the terms of the agreement, he had no voice in the matter, which was to be settled simply by the direction of Mr D'Oyley Carte. Mr. Gilbert is not the sweetest-tempered man in the world, and once this difficulty started, he pursued it with impetuosity, with the result of a final severance.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DOVER.

MAJOR-GEN. MONTGOMERY MOORE, the chief umpire at the recent naval and military manœuvres at Dover, has summarised his opinion of the operations in a report just issued. He states that the land attack from Shorncliffe, though pushed home with serious determination, must have suffered too heavily in the advance to have arrived before Fort Burgoyne in anything like fighting formation. But there seems some evidence that if this force could under cover of darkness have established itself within striking distance of the outworks, a surprise would have been possible, and the fort rushed from the rear. Masses of the infantry of the attack were under a heavy fire from the redoubt, and enfiladed, but they could not deploy without trespassing on private land. The attack upon the north and west of the citadel by infantry, supported by artillery, was intended for a feint, but was pushed unnecessarily far, and could only have been a demonstration, as no troops could have lived in such exposed ground, and whether by night or day, nothing but gross negligence on the part of the defenders could have made such an attack practicable. The guns from the drop redoubt opened on the artillery in action at 11·24 a.m., range 3,400 yards. This fire must have been destructive if continued, as the guns were taken in flank; shot and shell would have, however, soon corrected this. Valuable information as to the attack was received from the scouting parties of the 8th Hussars and the Dover troop of the East Kent Rifles (Yeomanry). The land attack served its purpose by bringing every available man to defend the fortress on the land side, and just at the right moment when an attempt to land from the boats was being made. It also drew fire, and caused casualties. This was as much as it could be expected to do under the conditions. The value of the attack by the fleet is, of course, more difficult to gauge; but there are not sufficient grounds for supposing that it could have silenced many of the guns opposed to it, even under favourable conditions. But given good fire and control intelligently exercised, there were means at hand for crushing the enemy, ship by ship, while the as yet unsolved question of the efficiency of heavy projectiles at high-angle fire from ships' decks would at all events, make success very problematical. At the same time, casualties from shell fire might, at all events in the lower and more exposed batteries, have been heavy, and would involve a constant drain of fighting power. The ships continually presented good targets, though at long ranges (from 6,000 yards), and, even with their small vessels, they more than once masked each other's fire. The smoke, too, from heavier ordnance, and more numerous vessels, it was plainly seen, would have complicated the action more with the fleet than in the batteries.

ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS.

THE *World* this week announces that, with effect from the year 1892, appointments will be made direct to the Indian Staff Corps from Sandhurst and the Militia. So far as Sandhurst cadets are concerned, this is merely what has already been made known in India, viz: that from 1892 they will be required to declare, before they leave the Royal Military College, whether they elect for the Indian or British Army. If they choose the former, they will be attached for twelve months to a Line Battalion serving in India, and afterwards appointed to a Native Regiment. Some change of the kind was clearly necessary after the publication of the Horse Guards Memorandum restricting candidates to the expression of a general preference for home or foreign service. It would have been a great injustice to cadets intended for an Indian career to find themselves gazetted to regiments serving in the Colonies, for instance, where they would have no opportunity of studying Oriental languages. But that the Staff Corps will ever be thrown open to the Militia is a very unlikely event, so long as a sufficient stream of subalterns continues to flow into it from Sandhurst. We trust, however, that the new rules may be accompanied by great facilities than now exist for exchanges from either the Staff Corps or the line, so that officers who find they have made a miscalculation in their first choice may have an opportunity of retrieving their mistake.—*Home News*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st June, as compared with the statement of the 14th June 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 14. Rs.	June 21. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,03,000	30,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	18,94,591	18,80,821
Do. do. at Branches	28,77,516	28,04,384
Other Deposits	2,76,88,017	2,62,36,933
Post Bills	4,191	6,590
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,41,139	4,02,465
Rs.	4,88,05,754	4,73,31,193
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,07,100	70,10,361
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,05,079	18,97,711
Loans do. do.	1,32,89,710	1,25,11,234
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,206	3,017
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,82,592	1,71,18,150
Stamps, &c.	24,082	24,211
Dead Stock Rs. 6,33,976		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,971	3,68,976
	3,627	..
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	81,307	1,04,481
Cash and Currency Notes	85,10,080	82,93,050
Rs.	4,88,05,754	4,73,31,193

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June, as compared with the statement of the 10th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 10. Rs.	A.	P.	June 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,27,27,800	3	10	2,34,92,20	0	0
Other Deposits, &c.	3,54,24,593	5	3	3,91,89,528	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,28,557	15	2	5,04,928	1	4
Sundries	12,36,360	1	1	12,37,773	0	2
Rs.	8,56,17,371	9	4	9,02,24,429	8	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	75,07,450	0	0	81,81,222	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	84,14,926	0	0	82,67,766	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,12,17,639	4	9	1,07,82,580	12	10
Credits on do.	89,18,739	0	5	87,89,795	10	4
Bills discounted &c.	1,74,94,333	8	1	1,76,36,094	13	7
Balances with other Banks	4,23,507	4	10	4,34,652	8	6
Bullion	3,058	4	0	3,118	9	0
Dead Stock	12,35,712	7	2	12,31,813	2	3
Stamps	11,833	11	0	11,850	4	0
Sundries	2,98,976	14	10	3 09,185	2	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,42,40,950	8	8	1,66,32,025	9	9
Do. at Branches	1,58,50,224	9	7	1,73,41,291	8	4
Rs.	8,56,17,371	9	4	9,02,24,429	8	7

THE *Times* is glad to be able to contradict the rumour which has gone the round of the Continental press to the effect that Sir Robert Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is about to retire from ill-health. Sir Robert, who is now in London, has recently had a bad attack of gout, but he has quite recovered, and is now enjoying excellent health.

A MILITARY writer in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, describing the progress made with the St. Gothard fortifications, says :—"The fort at Airolo has been finished and completely armed since last September. It may be considered as the first of the fortified works constructed according to the latest requirements of science. Its armament is reported to consist of twenty-two guns, mounted in cupolas and in ironclad casemates. The fort is furnished also with an observatory." Further on the writer states that the plans for the defence of Andermatt have been adopted. Several powerfully armed works, with six or seven cupolas and observatories, are to be constructed. The fortifications will be hewn out of the rock, will be hardly visible from outside, and will command all the positions in the valley and on the neighbouring heights. The works at Andermatt, on the Oberalp, and on the Fures, are to be commenced this year. The writer observes that as Switzerland was the first of all the Powers to arm her troops with repeating rifles, so she will have also been the first to construct forts able to resist explosives, the introduction of which has completely upset the art of modern fortification.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

UNINTERESTING a race as the Derby seemed likely to be, writes the *Times*, it may be taken for granted that the attendance would not, in any case, have been up to the average of even the last few years, which have themselves marked a considerable decrease upon the enormous crowds which used to assemble upon Epsom Downs when what was then pre-eminently the race of the year was about to be run. But the heavy rain, the falling of which was most welcome, not only to owners and trainers of horses, but to farmers as well, of Wednesday morning, decided thousands who had been halting between two opinions to remain at home, and it is certain that, while the Derby of 1890 will be remembered as one of the most eventful in all the long history of the Epsom race, it will also be spoken of as one which was witnessed by fewer people than have assembled on the course since the opening up of railway communication made it so easy for those interested in racing to move from one part of the country to another. There were two other features in connexion with Wednesday's race which also deserve to be mentioned, one being that the field was smaller than any which had contested the Derby for 86 years, for although Ayrshire and Ormonde had only eight opponents behind them in 1888 and 1886, eight was the total number of runners on Wednesday, as when Hannibal won for Lord Egremont in 1804. The other noteworthy matter was the absence of any North-country candidate, and when it is remembered what a stir the arrival of "Scott's lot" at Epsom, or rather at Leatherhead, used to create, and how often the Derby was a battle between North and South, the change will appear all the more marked.

The inducement to visit the paddock, which in fine weather is the most pleasant spot at Epsom, was all the less because it was known beforehand that Surefoot, being a very excitable colt, would not be on view there before the Derby, and that, instead of being saddled there and sent to take part in the preliminary canter, he would be despatched to the starting-post from the adjoining stables in which he is temporarily quartered. The inspection of the competitors for the great race of the day—which was set third on what is too long a card for such an occasion—was not, therefore, of much interest, the only two colts which excited the slightest curiosity being Sainfoin and Le Nord. Both of these passed muster very well, but still they did not seem to have pleased all the critics, for they went back in the betting as the hour for the decision of the race approached, though this may have been more owing to the weight of money pouring in for Surefoot, upon whom 5 to 2 was freely laid at last, while the extravagant odds of 8 to 1 were betted upon his finishing in the first three. The preliminary canter in which Martagon and Sainfoin showed the way, did not tell much as to the chances of the respective competitors, although Le Nord moved with a freedom which negatived the idea that his journey to France had done him any harm. It was apprehended that there might be some delay at the post, and that Surefoot's irritability might manifest itself. But the flag fell at the first attempt, and the running was made at a slow pace by Orwell and Kirkham alternately, Orwell holding the lead until within a quarter of a mile from the finish, where Surefoot, instead of coming away from his opponents as he had done in the Two Thousand, began to swerve, and seemed inclined to bolt out of the course altogether. But, without going into the details of the close and interesting finish which will be found below, it may be observed here that the failure of Surefoot to repeat his Two Thousand triumph was due to the lack of pace, for it was only in the last five furlongs that the horses really galloped, the time being the longest recorded since Sir Bevys won in the mud 11 years ago. When Surefoot so unexpectedly collapsed besides showing signs of temper, Sainfoin seemed to be winning in a canter, and it looked as if his stable companion Orwell would be second, but Le Nord, running in very different style from what he had done in the Newmarket Stakes or even in the Two Thousand Guineas, made up a lot of ground at last and was only beaten three-quarters of a length by Sainfoin. Now, Sainfoin is notoriously many lengths in front of Blue Green, who himself beat Le Nord by five lengths in the Newmarket Stakes, so that the public "form" of all these horses is hopelessly confused, and it may not be rash to assert that Surefoot, at his best, is a long way superior to them all. None the less is Sir James Miller to be congratulated upon having, like the Duke of Portland, Mr. Abington, Lord Hastings, Mr Henry Chaplin, and the late Mr. John Bowes, won the Derby at the first attempt, and he is all the more fortunate to have done so because he only purchased Sainfoin a month or so ago from his joint owners, Sir Robert Jardine and Mr. John Porter, the Kingsclere trainer, who bought him for 550 guineas at the sale of her Majesty's yearlings bred in the Bushey Paddocks. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that although the Royal stud at Hampton Court has been in existence for so many years, no winner of the Derby has ever been bred there before, and, without wishing to detract from the merits of Sainfoin, it will be best to wait until he has met Surefoot and some of the other good three-year-olds of the season again before pronouncing him to be as good a horse as his sire Springfield.

Derby stakes of 5,000 sovs. for the winner, 500 sovs. for the nominator of the winner, 300 sovs for the owner of the second, and 200 sovs. for the owner of the third; for three-year-old colts, 9st., and fillies, 8st. 9lb.; by subscription of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. if declared. About a mile and a half, starting at the High Level Starting Post. 233 subs.

Sir James Miller's Sainfoin, by Springfield—Sanda (Watts) 1
Baron de Rothschild's Le Nord, by Tristan—La Noce (F. Barrett) 2
Duke of Westminster's Orwell, by Bend Or—Lizzie Agnes (G. Barrett) 3
Mr. A. W. Merry's Surefoot (Liddiard) 4
Mr. E. W. Baird's Golden Gate (T. Cannon) ... 0
Mr. JamesWhite's Kirkham (Webb) 0
Captain Machell's Rathbeal (Robinson) 0
Mr. Douglas Baird's Martagon (J. Osborne) ... 0

Betting.—95 to 40 on Surefoot, 100 to 15 agst Sainfoin, 100 to 7 agst Rathbeal, 100 to 6 agst Le Nord; 66 to 1 each agst Orwell, Golden Gate, and Kirkham; and 100 to 1 agst Martagon.

Place Betting.—8 to 1 on Surefoot, 2 to 1 on Sainfoin, 5 to 4 on Le Nord, 6 to 4 agst Rathbeal, 4 to 1 agst Golden Gate, 9 to 2 agst Kirkham, 5 to 1 agst Orwell, 7 to 1 agst Martagon.

Mr. Coventry despatched his field on beautifully even terms at the first attempt. For a few strides they ran in line, which Kirkham, on the inside, was the first to break, the Australian horse holding a slight lead of Orwell, who was just clear of Sainfoin, Surefoot, and Rathbeal, while Le Nord and Martagon, side by side, brought up the rear. Passing Sherwood's Cottage Orwell joined Kirkham, the pair making joint running at a very slow pace in front of Golden Gate and Sainfoin, at whose heels lay Rathbeal, just clear of Surefoot, while Le Nord and Martagon still acted as whippers-in. As they passed the mile-post, Orwell had drawn clear of Kirkham, who was now joined by Golden Gate, while Sainfoin and Rathbeal went on fourth and fifth in front of Surefoot and Le Nord. Orwell showed the way through the furzes, and at the six-furlong post the Duke of Westminster's colt was still holding a slight lead of Golden Gate, while Kirkham began to drop back and Sainfoin assumed third place. Orwell came down the hill clear of Golden Gate, at whose heels lay Sainfoin, Rathbeal, and Kirkham. Half-way down the incline the leaders took closer order, and Orwell came round Tattenham Corner just clear of Sainfoin and Rathbeal, with Surefoot now lying fourth, Le Nord improving his position on the outside, Golden Gate, Kirkham, and Martagon being beaten. Crossing the road, Surefoot lost ground, Orwell coming down the straight with a clear lead of Sainfoin, with Rathbeal, a length behind, lying third, in front of the favourite and Le Nord. Stride by stride Sainfoin crept up to Orwell, whom he headed at the bell, where Rathbeal compounded, and Surefoot and Le Nord rapidly closed with the leaders. For a few strides the favourite revived the hopes of his backers, but he died away again half-way up the hill, where Sainfoin, having shaken off Orwell, was challenged by Le Nord, who breasted the ascent in fine style, but failed to catch Sainfoin, who won in gallant fashion by three-quarters of a length; Orwell, who was beaten by a neck for second place, finished a head in front of Surefoot, who was placed fourth by the judge. Martagon was fifth, Rathbeal sixth, and Kirkham last. Time, 2 min. 49 4-5 sec.

THE Sultan has decided that there shall be a new trial in the case of Moussa Bey.

THE Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration of the army and navy, and their relations to the Treasury, will recommence their investigation in a few days, writes the *Daily Telegraph*. Some time ago they presented a report on the conditions of the two great spending departments, but no steps have yet been taken to carry into effect their recommendations that a Central Staff Office for the army should be established, and that the heads of departments should be directly responsible to the Secretary of State. At their coming sittings the Commissioners will deal solely with the relation of the Treasury to the services. It is anticipated that they will conclude the taking of evidence in three or four meetings, and then prepare their final report.

REFORM OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

WE make the following extracts from a letter which Sir Richard Garth has written to the *Times* :—

I cannot help thinking that those who are really alive to the defects of our administration in India, and are honestly desirous of doing justice to our Indian fellow-subjects, must regret on the one hand, that the extreme conservatism of the India Office should have prevented them from making more liberal concessions than are contained in Lord Cross's bill; and, on the other hand, that the congress, under the auspices of their Radical leaders, should have ventured to propose a scheme of popular representation which their best friends have hitherto repudiated, and which is wholly unsuitable to the character and circumstances of the Indian people. Much as I desire to see a wholesome reform in the Legislative Councils, much as I deplore the many grievances of which our Indian friends have reason to complain, I believe it would be far better for us all that matters should remain in their present condition than that Mr. Bradlaugh's proposals, even in a modified form, should pass into a law. The result of his bill would inevitably be to place all the exclusive seats in the councils in the hands of the Hindoos, to the exclusion of all the other great sections and interests of the community except the Mahomedans. Under Clause 27 of the bill, which professes to protect the interests of minorities, the Mahomedans might secure a small proportion of the seats in each electoral body; but whether this would avail them anything in obtaining admission to the councils is another matter. The Hindoos would command nearly four-fifths of the vote, and it is probable, therefore, that none but Hindoos would be elected. The truth is that, in order to remedy the defects of the councils, we want no representation of the bulk of the people, the great majority of whom are unable to read or write, and are quite incapable of independent thought or action. Popular representation in the present state of things must needs place all power in the hands of Hindoos, and no one knows this better than their Bengali leaders. What we do want in the councils is a selection of the best men as honest and independent as we can find to represent all classes and interests of the community. We want to see the landed interests, the trading, commercial, and manufacturing interests, the legal and judicial elements, fairly and properly represented. But it seems to me, in the first place, that the Government bill, in its present form, affords no sufficient room for representations of this kind; and in the next place I think that no selection of additional members will be satisfactory to the public which is made by the Government itself. The bill certainly provides that a discussion of the Budget should take place in each year, and allows questions to be asked of the Government officials; but it is impossible to say that these provisions mean, without knowing the rules and conditions by which the proceedings are to be regulated and which will be entirely under the control of the Secretary of State. It will be observed that there is no power given to move for the production of papers or accounts, and, however objectionable any item of the Budget may be, there is no means of taking the opinion of the council upon it. I confess I should have thought that some more liberal measure of reform at the present important juncture might have been both politic and advisable. But at the same time I am bound to add that if anything could justify the Government in shutting its doors to any reform at all it would be the extravagance and danger of the congress contentions as disclosed by Mr. Bradlaugh's bill.

EXCITING CHASE OF A SLAVER.

LETTERS received from the East India Station to home papers give particulars of the narrow escape of some British seamen while attempting to capture a slave dhow crowded with slaves. The cruiser Cossack, Commander John M. McQuhae, arrived at Muscat on the 8th ult., and reported that on the previous morning she sighted a large dhow, whose movements were so suspicious that the Cossack stood in towards her with the intention of intercepting and boarding her. Seeing that she could not get away, the dhow turned towards the shore, and just north of Ras Gumeila she "jumped" the reef that runs along the coast about a hundred yards from the shore, and anchored in the surf close in. Then she commenced to land her human cargo as rapidly as possible, and seeing this, the Cossack steamed in towards her, and, anchoring some distance off in consequence of the dangerous nature of the ground, she despatched a gig, manned and armed, in charge of Lieutenant Ravenhill. When the gig arrived within about a hundred yards of the dhow, the crew of the latter jumped overboard, and running up the beach, took up positions behind a ridge of sand and opened fire upon Lieutenant Ravenhill and his men. The bullets flew over the boat, fortunately without hitting any of the crew, and Lieutenant Ravenhill and two of his men returned the fire, while the others pulled the gig out of range of the Arabs' fire. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to board the dhow, on account of the heavy surf, the officer and his crew returned to the ship in the gig. Meanwhile, the Cossack had been discharging her Hotchkiss guns ar the Arabs, and when the gig had returned, she opened fire with her six-inch guns with such excellent effect that she set the dhow on fire and reduced her to a complete wreck. She was a large vessel, manned by a crew of over fifty Arabs, who were well armed with rifles, and the gig's crew owed their lives entirely to the fact that the Arabs were such wretched marksmen. It is believed that the dhow landed more than a hundred slaves.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the East India Association was held on May 30, at Westminster Chambers, Sir R. Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presiding. The report of the Council was published in these columns on the 23rd ult. Sir Richard Temple was re-elected president of the association, the large administrative council of which comprises about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various civil, military, or commercial capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British empire. General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., is chairman of the latter body, and General Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., vice-chairman. The vice-presidents include the Rao of Cutch, the Chief of Wadwan, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, the Chief of Palitana, His Excellency Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, Mr. G. Udeshankar, C.S.I., &c.

A GOOD deal of curiosity, of course, exists as to the sites of the forthcoming camps of exercise, writes the service paper at Lahore. Sitapur and Agra have been freely spoken of, but the former, it is almost certain, will not be one of the places chosen. Inquiries, we believe, have been made at Rohtak, Bareilly, and Mainpuri; and it is probable that a site will be found in the neighbourhood or vicinity of the first and last named. The camps this year will be rather different from those held in previous years, for they will in all probability be made use of to test, so for as a test is possible, the new scheme of Army mobilization by division which the Mobilization Committee have been licking into shape. We believe also that some of the camps will be chosen with a view to giving facilities for exercising certain of the Bombay or Madras troops, whose efficiency at present is not excatly at high-water mark.

A "MUSHROOM-MANUFACTURER" is the latest thing in novelties, even in these days when commercial licence is often carred to the utmost possible length. An individual living in the Department of the Aveyron, struck by the high price at which mushrooms were being sold in his district, conceived the idea of fabricating the delicacy out of turnips. He cut the turnips into rounds; dried them, and after giving them a daub of the paint-brush, disposed of them to unsuspecting customers as the genuine article. For some time he drove a thriving trade, but unluckily for him he one day sold a batch to a *gourmet*, who was not so easily to be taken in. Indignant at the trick played on him, the *gourmet* brought an action, which has resulted in the condemnation of the mushroom-manufacturer to two months' imprisonment. It was in vain that he pleaded that he had enabled his fellow-citizens to regale themselves on a vegetable which they regarded as a good specimen of the mushroom, at a cost far below that commanded by the real article. Vain, too, were his efforts to demonstrate that his mushrooms could be consumed without entailing disastrous coosequences on lovers of the delicacy. The Court turned a deaf ear to his specious arguments, and has allowed him two months' leisure to meditate on the error of substituing dried turnips for honest mushroom.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

IN the House of Commons on the 2nd inst. Mr. Mackintosh asked the Postmaster-General whether by receiving prepayment, the Post Office was held to undertake the safe delivery of letters, packets, and parcels from India; whether there were nevertheless numerous complaints made of the tampering with letters, packets, and parcels in transit, and of their contents being removed or injured; and whether these robberies, chiefly affecting private soldiers in India and their friends in the United Kingdom, could be stopped. Mr. Raikes: In reply to the hon. member, I have to state that in the case of all letters, whether paid or unpaid, the Post Office does all in its power to deliver them safely. During the year ended March 31 last, the number of parcels received from India was 47,671, and of these the number alleged to have been tampered with was four. There is good reason to believe, however, that in two of these four cases the tampering, if tampering there was, did not take place in the Post Office. Out of the 47,671 parcels the number alleged to have been damaged was fifty-five. In many of these cases the contents were very fragile, such as butterflies, clay figures, and soapstone modles, or were not securely packed. As regards letters, we have no exact information of the number received from India during the same period, but the hon. member will understand that they were very much more numerous than the parcels. Out of the total number, whatever it was, the number, alleged to have been tampered with was nine, and in two of these nine cases the articles abstracted were eventually recovered. Whether the losses chiefly affected private soldiers or not, I am unable to say, but be that as it may, the hon. member will, I think, agree with me that it is not a bad record, and that there is not very much to correct.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on Tuesday June 3, whether it was true as stated in the Indian newspapers, that, not withstanding the presence in this country of so many of the claimants under the Indian Civil Service rules, it was proposed to allow a number of the principal European Civil servants now in India to come home "on duty" at the public expense to give evidence before the proposed Committee, or to allow them to draw full Indian allowance beyond those to which they might be entitled under the ordinary leave rules, or in any other form to place a burden on the Indian taxpayer, to enable them to press the claims of their various services in the country. Sir J. Fergusson: It is not true. The Committee, if appointed, would itself determine what witnesses are necessary. The Secretary of state would, of course give every reasonable facility for the attendance of such witnesses as the Committee might desire to examine.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE BOER STATES.

THE interests of the Indian subjects of the British Crown are seriously threatened in the Boer States. A recent ordinance promulgated in the Orange Free State, regulating the "invasion" of that Republic by Bombay merchants, states the conditions under which such merchants may remain there. By the Boers all immigrants from India are called indifferently "Arabs," and the ordinance provides that no "Arab" or coloured person may settle in the country without first applying for permission from a Landdrost's court. The Landdrost will publish his request to settle in the *Government Gazette*, and after the lapse of fourteen days the Landdrost will send the application to the President, together with any objections that may have been sent in, and the State President may refuse or sanction the request, or call a committee to adjudicate upon it, after which the President acts as he pleases. No "Arab," i.e., no Bombay merchant, is to have the right to become the possesser of fixed property in the State, and for the violation of any of the numerous articles of the ordinance the infliction of various fines is provided; while merchants now in the State will have to comply with the order as to obtaining the President's permission within twelve months under a penalty of £25 or three months imprisonment with banishment to follow. For a second offence, says Article X., "the fine and banishment will be doubled," though how the banishment can be doubled is not explained. Similar regulations are said to have been adopted by the South Africa Republic.

THE POWERS AND AFRICA.

MR. STANLEY'S comments on German action in Africa are severely condemned by the German press. The *Vossische Zeitung*, for example, says :—"The manner in which this meritorious African traveller has been instigating the English people for weeks past against their own Government and a Power on friendly terms with it is unusual even in Great Britain, and cannot be without serious consequences, even for a Stanley."

Authentic news has reached Zanzibar from Uganda, dated March 6, announcing the final defeat of Kalema and the Arabs by Mwanga, who is now reported to have regained complete possession of the whole kingdom. Kalema fled to Unyoro. The Arabs again suffered heavy loss. Throughout these events Dr. Peters, who appears to have entered Uganda across the Nile north of Lake Victoria Nyanza, is stated to have been Mwanga's chief adviser and assistant. It is believed that before Dr. Peters entered Uganda, Mwanga, on the approach of Kalema, had failed to obtain help from Mr. Jackson, who was then apparently near Kavirondo. It is rumoured that Dr. Peters has sworn blood brotherhood with Mwanga, and has obtained treaties and monopolies in favour of the Germans. The French Bishop, Mgr. Levignac, is returning to the coast with Dr. Peters. They

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Berlin *Post*, in the course of an article on "England," says:—"It would be as unjust as unwise were any of us not to admit that there never was a statesman at the head of an English Cabinet who enjoyed the sympathy of Germany to the same extent as Lord Salisbury does. Lord Salisbury is a thorough Briton, yet a friend of Germany, a combination of qualities which wins him our regard as it ought to do that of his own countrymen. We are well aware that an English statesman with a fondness for Germany, resembling an ideal hobby such as that which possessed the never-to-be-for-gotten Thomas Carlyle, could not be of any use to us. But Lord Salisbury is favourable to the idea of an understanding between his country and ours, clearly recognising, as he does, that every other alliance is perilous to England, and that the isolation of England is most dangerous of all." The English Premier's "leaning towards Germany" is referred to as a weapon which is now being used against him by his opponents, "the famous Mr. Stanley," who is doing all he can to stir up the English against the Germans and their colonial aspirations in Africa. Lord Salisbury is regarded by the *Post* as probably the only English statesman who clearly sees that the present grouping of the Powers cannot last, and that consequently England should hasten to reconcile her interests with those of such Powers (especially Germany) with whom sympathy for England can ever take root. Lord Salisbury perceives all this, but, unfortunately, thinks this writer in the *Post*, his lordship's countrymen do not and will not.

Signor Crispi delivered an important speech in the Italian Parliament on the 31st ult. in bringing to a close a debate on the subject of internal affairs. In the course of his speech, he said:—"I shall always remain true to my old opinions, namely, that modern monarchies differ in this respect from former ones, that they must find their basis in the people. In this sense I have always desired a sincere alliance between the Monarchy and the Democracy, and for this aim I have worked all my life, and will continue to do so to the last. The situation of Italy abroad was never so good as now. Without neglecting our duties towards our allies we enjoy the best relations with all the Powers of Europe. The word of Italy—I say it with pride—is received with confidence and respect from St. Petersburg to Paris." In conclusion, the Premier demanded a vote of confidence, which was carried by 329 votes against 61.

The Porte has apprised the Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, of its purpose to pay shortly a sum of 5,000,000f. into the Russian Treasury as an instalment of the war indemnity of 30,000,000f. which is owing. It appears that this decision has been prompted by some fear lest the Russian Government should put in a claim to the sums resulting from the recent conversion.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is reported to be making very satisfactory progress towards recovery. His Majesty may now be regarded as practically almost restored. He was able to wear a shoe, but not a boot, on the sprained foot and walked about in his room, besides giving several audiences as usual. The Emperor went out riding on Monday (2nd instant.)

The sub-commissions of the Reichstag reassembled on June 3. The Factory Bill Committee, by a majority of fifteen votes against ten, amended the Government proposal that Sunday rest should last from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight, by extending it from Saturday midnight to Monday six a.m. The minority was composed of National Liberals, Conservatives, and Imperialists. The Government have consented, semi-officially, to take the third reading of the Factory Bill in the autumn.

FRANCE.

The Russians arrested in Paris, on the 29th ult., for manufacturing explosives were brought before a magistrate on May 30. They denied that they had been concerned in any plot; but they refused to answer the questions put to them on the plea that they did not understand French. The Miss Bromberg, in whose lodgings fifteen bombs were found, is a girl of seventeen, who had just commenced her medical studies. She and her friends knew that a packing-case had been brought to her lodgings, but they state that they were ignorant as to its contents. The Paris *Estafette* declares that the arrested Nihilists were engaged in plotting against the Czar, and adds that the bombs and other explosives were on the point of being despatched to St. Petersburg when the seizure was effected, in consequence of information given by the Russian police. Two of the Nihilists succeeded in escaping.

The *Times* correspondent at Berne sends some particulars concerning the Nihilists, whom he describes as "the band of Russian Terrorists," arrested in the French capital. He says that they include several Nihilists well known in Switzerland, and the chiefs of police of Geneva and Zurich have been called to Berne to confer upon the subject with the newly-appointed Procureur of the Confederation.

The Paris Nihilists have, it is stated, recently received important sums of money from abroad, enabling them to send to Russian revolutionary proclamations, and, it is said, infernal machines also. If the plot had succeeded, revolutionary movements would have been attempted in all the large towns. The refugees were, it seems, all to return to Russia one after the other, and it is believed some twenty of them, carrying explosives, have already reached that country. Two of the prisoners—M. Stepanoff and Miss Fedorova—are escaped convicts. M. Stepanoff being suspected of Nihilism was expelled from several Russian universities, and then transported to Kara, from which place he escaped. Miss Fedorova had been compromised in a plot, and was on her way to Siberia when she effected her escape. She reached France broken down by hardships and mental strain. She had many hair-breath escapes of being captured again after her flight, and is now in a decline. It is stated that the French police authorities have received from St. Petersburgh information which has put them on the track of a fresh conspiracy.

On June 3 President Carnot signed the pardon of the Duc d'Orleans. A police commissary, carrying the Presidential decree, started from Paris by the quarter to nine train on Tuesday evening for Clairvaux, with instructions to conduct the Prince to the Swiss frontier. The arrest of the Prince at the Paris residence of the Duc de Luynes took place on Feb. 7.

The Duc d'Orleans has sent a messenger to the Duc Decazes directing him to publish the following document:—"To the Conscripts of my Class,—My dear comrades,—I asked to serve my three years as a soldier; as the only reply I was condemned to two years' imprisonment. I did not complain. Before the expiration of the penalty I am reconducted to the frontier. The pardon gives me back to the pains of exile; I merely change captivity. My resolution is unbroken; nothing will make me renounce my ardent hope of serving the country in the place which I dreamed of, in the ranks, in your midst, close to the flag. Keep it for me, I shall come and take it. Yours for God and for France, Philippe, Duc D'Orleans."

Louis Michel, who was arrested on April 31 for an incendiary speech in the provinces, has been pronounced irresponsible on the ground of insanity, and sent to an asylum at Vienne, but M. Constans has ordered her liberation.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was informed on June 1 that the subject of the new military law, by which the sons of Englishmen born in France are liable to military service, will be brought to the attention of the House of Commons shortly by Mr. Philip Stanhope. Meanwhile, diplomatic action is being taken by the English Foreign Office, and there is every reason to believe that wherever the claim to British nationality can be fairly established, exemption will follow. The new law is decidedly against both the letter and the spirit of the Code Napoleon, which sets forth that French nationality is a matter of choice and not of obligation.

At the sitting of the International Telegraph Conference on May 30 Senhor Guillermino Barros, the Portuguese delegate, warmly supported the proposal for a reduction of 50 per cent. in the cost of press telegrams, including those of the Havas and other agencies. A banquet of sixty covers was given in the evening by the British Chamber of Commerce to the British and colonial delegates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Kalnoky and his colleagues, the Ministers of Finance and War for the whole Monarchy, left Vienna for Budapest on June 3, to attend the Austrian and Hungarian delegations which opened there on June 4. In the latter, Count Tisza said that the situation, especially in the East, was not unclouded, and the claims of the army, therefore, ought not to be overlooked. In the Austrian Delegation Prince Czartoryski, who was chosen President of the Lower House, said that all the members, whilst prepared to strengthen the military forces of the Empire, desired the maintenance of peace. The Budget submitted to the Delegations by the three Common Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance estimates the ordinary expenditure for the coming year at 119,231,893fl, and the extraordinary at 16,402,339fl, making a total of 135,634,232fl. The receipts to be set off against the extraordinary expenditure are reckoned at 2,708,350fl, and those to be deducted from the ordinary expenditure are the 40,669,550fl furnished by the customs revenue. The money to be raised therefore amounts to 92,256,387fl., of which Austria will have to contribute 63,257,881fl, and Hungary 27,123,377fl. The credits to be asked for include sums for the purchase of smokeless powder, for the creation of a new regiment of cavalry, and for the reorganisation of the artillery in fortresses. M. Stambouloff is said to be about to sent a Note to the British, Austrian, and Italian Governments, urging reasons why an official recognition should be vouchsafed to Prince Ferdinand. The Speech from the Throne, which will be delivered to-day (Friday), is expected to lay emphasis on the prospects of peace and on the continued solidity of the Triple Alliance. The Session of the Delegations will last, as usual, about three weeks, and interesting statements are expected from the Foreign Minister about Bulgaria and Servia. These statements will be made, as in former years, in committee of both Delegations, and only a part of the information given by the Minister will be published.

The Bohemian Diet on June 3 passed, by a majority of over three fourths of its members, the third reading of the first of the "Reconciliation" Bills, providing for the division of the provincial educational council into two national sections. On the previous day, after a long debate, the Diet passed the second reading by one hundred and sixty-seven to fifty-two votes.

The Hungarian Lower House, after seven days' tumultuous debates, has rejected, by a majority of two hundred and ninteen votes against eighty, the bill which had been introduced by the Extreme Left for the reform of the Law of Settlement, with the object of re-establishing the rights of Kossuth as a citizen of Hungary. Some members of the Liberal party, or majority, voted with the Extreme Left on this question, but about twenty members of that party took no part in the division.

THE BALKANS.

The sentence upon Major Panitza has produced a strong impression on the public at Sofia, as they did not believe that he would meet with so harsh a sentence. Opinion, however, is somewhat relieved by the fact that the tribunal has recommended that the sentence be changed to fifteen years' imprisonment, and also owing to the belief that after a time the Prince would shorten the term of such a sentence, if passed. This is the first occasion offered to the Prince to show clemency towards a superior officer. Moreover, there is a feeling that Major Panitza is deserving of a certain indulgence on account of the memory of his past services to his country.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* learns from a competent quarter that the Bulgarian Government did not by any means lay before the court all the proofs it possesses of Panslavic machinations in Bulgaria, but restricted itself to the evidence that was absolutely necessary, not wishing unnecessarily to increase the irritation prevailing against Bulgaria, in Russia. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, however, quotes the following from a private letter from Sofia:—"The trial was a great mistake, and M. Stambouloff has privately confessed that he deplored having to commit such a political fault. He said, however, that the Prince insisted on a prosecution, and that he (Stambouloff) was obliged to give in so as to clear himself of the suspicion that he was mixed up in the affair with his brother-in-law Muthuroff. Dr. Stransky, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, also objected to the trial, remarking that it would only stir up a quantity of mud and shake European confidence in Bulgaria. Further, the Public Prosecutor Markoff stated in my hearing that he considered Panitza guilty of nothing more than of having entertained the 'idea' or 'project' of overthrowing the existing regime. He did not believe him guilty of having conspired with Russian agents against the national independence. Prince Ferdinand seems to have yielded too readily to foreign advisers, who persuaded him that he ought to make a startling exposure of Russia's intrigues; but this part of the case broke down entirely at the trial, and nothing could be proved against M. Hitrovo, who had been so openly accused in the indictment. The result of this is that the Prince's recognition by the foreign Powers must now be further off than ever. The trial has merely established the fact that a great deal of discontent existed in the Bulgarian army, and that Panitza had accomplices so many and so high-placed that the prosecution was afraid to go deep into investigations concerning some of them."

It is reported from Vienna that the special train which carried Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Ministers from Jamboli to Burgas on the 27th ult. narrowly escaped an attack. Among the thickly-wooded rocks outside Belova Station, a band of twenty-five men, well-armed, waited for the train with the intention of surprising and taking prisoners the Prince and his party. It was intended to hold them as hostages until Major Panitza had been released. They were ardent partisans of Panitza, and would risk anything to save him. M. Stambouloff got wind of the affair, and arranged for the train to start five hours later than the time decided upon, and to pass through Belova without stopping.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

Pain is a warning that something is wrong, and often an indication for absolute rest. It has been said that "pain is the prayer of a nerve for healthy blood." Sometimes it is a sure sign of where the trouble lies, sometimes it is misleading; nor is this symptom necessarily an indication of the severity of disease. There may be severe pericarditis, and yet no pain. There may be destructive processes going on in the structures of the liver or kidneys, but without pain. "Generally speaking, we find that the mucous membranes (as in the lungs, stomach, intestine, kidneys &c.), except when they approach the outlets of their respective canals, are free from ordinary sensibility, and may undergo very marked changes in their condition without painful manifestation" (Habershon). On the other hand, the painful nature of pleurisy and peritonitis are well known, for pain is the usual accompaniment of an inflammation of a serous membrane, while it does not seem to be the rule with mucous membranes.

There may be the gravest disease of the mucous membrane of the stomach without pain. People have been known to take the most irritant and corrosive poisons, and still not suffer pain; and victims of cancer of the stomach have exceptionally succumbed without a particle of pain. Of course, there are a host of functional diseases unaccompanied by pain, and if this were not the case, the dietary follies committed daily might involve no small part of the human family in ever-recurring pain.

Pain always means something, but is often a riddle which the wise men cannot decipher. The following is a good practical point which we find in Dr. Habershon's admirable little book on *Diseases of the Stomach*:—"As to the time and persistence of pain, we may remark that *when arising from disease of the stomach*, it is generally aggravated by food. It often extends through to the back, but is less persistent in its character than when it arises from other causes."

Disease at the outlet of the stomach is apt to cause pain, and that a couple of hours after meals. At this time the food is being forced through the orifice into the intestine.

An ulcer of the stomach usually causes pain, and when food is taken the pain begins; but as soon as it is disgorged, the pain abates. Occasionally the vomit contains blood. If the patient be easiest on the left side, the ulcer is no doubt on the stomach's posterior wall.

When the outcoats—muscular or serous—of this organ are diseased, pain is usual, and severe pain too. Their keen sensibility is exhibited by the pain occasioned by excessive distension of the stomach, and also when an ulcer or cancer implicates them.

While pain is not always present in certain functional disturbances of the stomach, in those conditions wherein the nervous system is primarily at fault, as in exhaustion, mental anxiety, internal perturbations, there is often as severe pain as ever occurs in affections of the stomach. Those who have been "sunstruck," young ladies, and feeble persons are liable to suffer in this way. They will find speedy relief from nux vomica. A most effective and agreeable mode of administering this bitter drug is Bishop's Granular Effervescent Extract of Nux Vomica. Two Pepsin Tabloids should also be taken after each meal.

We have referred to a common, chronic, and very dangerous affection—*ulceration* of the stomach. The accompaniment of ulcer is pain, with or without vomiting. Here the presence of food aggravates matters in every case, irritating and inflaming the diseased surface. In gastric ulcer, resort to peptonized foods should always be had. The number of cases of ulcer of the stomach that has been cured by freshly peptonizing the food with Zymine is certainly very large. Peptonization with this ferment is a simple process, which may be performed by any one, and affords the weakened stomach rest and a chance to repair. To afford the stomach physiological rest, and as much freedom from motion as possible, is to maintain the conditions essential to repair. To maintain the nutrition of the body with very slight call on the stomach holds out the most certain promise of cure in gastric ulcer, and should under no circumstances be overlooked.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SEQUEL TO AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

In the London Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division before the Right Hon. the President, the case of Warter *v.* Warter came up on the 4th inst. Ellen Annette Warter, through her guardian, propounded a will executed by Henry De Gray Warter, her late father, on February 6, 1880. Henry De Gray Warter, through his guardian, opposed probate of the will, and asked that administration of the estate dealt with in the document might be granted to him as the only lawful child of the testator.

Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. S. H. Day for the defendant.

This was a curious case involving an important point of law in reference to marriages contracted after final decree of divorce. A lady, whose maiden name was Walton, and who was an English subject, contracted, at Calcutta, in 1874, a marriage with a gentleman named Taylor, a broker in that city. In 1879 her husband brought an action of divorce in India on the ground of her adultery with Henry De Gray Warter, then a major of the Royal Artillery, serving with his battery in the North-West Province. A decree *nisi* in the suit was pronounced on May 19, 1879, and a decree absolute on November 27 in the same year. Pending the action, which was undefended, Mrs. Taylor came to this country and took up her residence with her mother at Honiton, Devonshire. Major Warter followed her, and he and she were married on February 3, 1880. On February 6 in the same year he executed the will in dispute, by which he left all his property, real and personal, to the lady absolutely, describing her in his will, by the advice of his solicitor, as "my reputed wife." On October 17, 1880, the plaintiff was born. In consequence of the advice of counsel, obtained through his solicitor, Major Warter went through a second form of marriage with the lady on April 2, 1881. On April 20, 1885, the defendant was born. The contention now was that by the 57th section of the Indian Divorce Act, under which Act the decrees were made, the first marriage between Major Warter and Mrs. Taylor was null and void, and that by the second marriage the will made before this marriage was extinguished. The section in question provides that it shall not be lawful for either of the divorced parties to marry again within a period of six months from the date of the decree absolute. The gentleman in this case, who had become Colonel Warter, died on March 23, 1889, and the lady on November 8, 1889.

Mr. Deane argued that from the date of the decree absolute Major Warter and Mrs. Taylor were in the position of unmarried persons, with only this disability—that for six months neither could marry in India, but that, being English subjects, they were entitled to marry in this country in accordance with its law, and that there was nothing in English law to prevent them from contracting in this country the marriage they contracted on February 3, 1880. In support of the view he cited the case of "Scott *v.* the Attorney-General" (L.R., P.D., vol. ii., p 128) in which the President pronounced legal a marriage contracted in this country by a lady in whose case a divorce had been obtained in the Cape of Good Hope, though the marriage was contracted in circumstances that would have rendered it invalid by the law of that colony.

Mr. Day contended, in the first place, that the decree absolute of the Indian Court did not take effect for six months after it was pronounced. Within that time it might be appealed against. In that respect the Indian Act was analogous to the English Divorce Act, 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 85, except as to time—three months only being allowed by the latter statute for appeal against the decree absolute. The case of "Chichester *v.* Muir" (32 *Law Journal*, P. and M., 146), showed the intention of the restriction imposed in the English Act. But supposing the decree absolute in India took effect from the day on which it was pronounced, it was granted on certain terms—namely, that neither of the parties should marry before six months. If these terms were violated the decree fell. The distinction between "Grant *v.* the Attorney-General" and the present case was this—that in the former the temporary prohibition as to remarriage was in the nature of a punishment, and it applied only to the guilty party. As one of the parties—the non-guilty one—was entitled to marry after the final decree, there must be a complete dissolution from the date of that decree. The case of "Pauncefort and Johnson" (2 Blatchford) was another such instance. In that case it was shown that, according to the divorce law of a particular place, the guilty party could not marry until the innocent one was dead. There was nothing of that kind in the Indian law. The 57th section of its Divorce Act recited that neither party should be at liberty to marry within six months. The restriction as to time was not, therefore, in the nature of a penalty, but was an essential portion of the decree itself, which either did not take effect for six months, or was granted on conditions, the observance of which involved the existence of the decree itself.

The President said that the point raised in this case was so important he would give it some further consideration before pronouncing judgment.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

The half-yearly communication of Grand Lodge of Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown was held on June 3 in Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Mr. W. Beach, M.P., Past Grand Master, presided at the opening of the lodge, supported by Sir Francis Burdett, as Deputy Grand Master; the Earl of Euston, as Past Grand Master; Lord Cremorne, Senior Warden; and Sir Lionel Darell, Junior Warden. The brethren first passed resolutions for holding quarterly instead of half-yearly meetings of Grand Lodge, and then resolved to erect by subscription an organ in the hall in memory of the late Canon Portal, M.A., Past Grand Master. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was afterwards declared Most Worshipful Grand Master for the year ensuing, and Mr. Beach announced that the Grand Master had appointed the Marquis of Hertfold as Pro-Grand Master, and the Earl of Euston as Deputy Grand Master.

The Marquis of Hertford was absent through illness, but the Earl of Euston was obligated and invested as Deputy Grand Master, and then took the chair. Lord Dungarvan was appointed and invested as Grand Senior Warden, and the Lord Mayor (who was absent) was appointed Grand Junior Warden. The other grand officers were then invested. In the course of the evening thanks were voted to the honorary architects, Messrs. Robert Berridge and Charles H. Driver, and to the building and premises committee, Lord Euston and Messrs. Frank Richardson, James Moon, and C. F. Matier, under whose superintendence the new building had been altered. The brethren subsequently dined at the Holborn Restaurant.

The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Freemasons, having considered the request of the various lodges in the province of Berks and Bucks to be separated into two provinces, one for each country, has been pleased to accede thereto, and has directed that the separation shall take place on the 1st of next month. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale having been appointed as Provincial Grand Master of the province of Berks, the Prince of Wales will perform the ceremony of installation towards the end of July. The province of Bucks will remain for the present in charge of the Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigge, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of English Freemasons, has granted warrants for sixteen new lodges in England and in British dominions. These are to be named—The Chantery Lodge, Dore, Derbyshire; the Pandyan Lodge, Madura, Madras; the Barry Lodge, Cadoxton, Eastern Division of South Wales; the Lodge of Mona, Castletown, Isle of Man; the Doric Lodge, Didsbury, Lancashire; the Victoria Lodge, Southport, Lancashire; the Cricklewood Lodge, Cricklewood, Middlesex; the Bloomsbury Rifles (Volunteer Regiment) Lodge; the Minnehaha Minstrel's Lodge, Manchester; the Twillingate Lodge, Newfoundland; the Thomas Barnett Feltham Lodge, Winton, Queensland; the Ravenswood Lodge, Ravenswood, North Queensland; the Alan Lodge, Alderley Edge, Cheshire; the Cornish Lodge, London; and the Albert Victor Lodge, Lahore, Panjab. The list closes with the number of 2370 lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge.

CANON WILBERFORCE ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, held on June 3, at Exeter Hall, Canon Wilberforce moved a resolution calling upon the Government of India to use the discretion conferred upon it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878, by closing the licensed opium dens. The Canon, in the course of a fervid speech, charged the English people with the responsibility of the degraded social state of the people of India. He had seen those people being slowly poisoned in order to raise the Indian revenue. There were ten thousand of opium dens in India, and he had satisfied himself that the practice of opium-smoking was spreading among all classes there. Dealing with the financial question, he maintained that the revenue of India might be secured by diminishing the expenses of the administration. This might be effected by employing native civil servants, so that not a single farthing of taxation need be put upon the people by the suppression of the opium traffic. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Frederick Sessions, of Gloucester, who also was able to testify from recent personal experience to the physical and moral depravation caused by the opium traffic.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE BISMARCK.

The *Petit Journal* publishes an account of an interview with Prince Bismarck, which is believed to have been written by M. Judet, a French publicist of established reputation for straightforwardness, accuracy, and independence. As to the Emperor, the ex-Chancellor said:—

THE OLD DRAY-HORSE AND THE YOUNG RACER.

I feel no ill-will towards my young master. He is ardent and active; he wants to secure the happiness of those over whom he rules, and of mankind in general. Such a feeling is natural at his time of life; at mine, doubts as to the feasibleness of schemes for the benefit of mankind are excusable. I frankly told him so. It is quite natural that an old Mentor like myself should have displeased him, and that my advice should have proved unpalatable. A steady old dray-horse and a young racer cannot pull well together. Politics and chemistry are different things: politics have men for their factors, and not chemical combinations. I shall be glad if the experiments prove successful. I entertain no sense of resentment. I stand towards him in relation of a father whom his son has ill-used. He is grieved, of course, but he cannot help thinking, "What a fine strong fellow it is." When I was a younger man I followed my King and Master everywhere, and was thus able to counteract other influences. I am an old man now, and am physically unable to accompany a Sovereign whose journeys are so frequent, so rapid, and so distant. It is, therefore, inevitable that advisers who are in closer communion with him should have won his confidence, and won it at my expense. He is very impressionable when ideas are suggested to him which appear to him calculated to improve the condition of his subjects, and he is impatient to carry them into effect without delay. I am pleased to find that the Emperor means to undertake personally the work of Government; but I am sorry he did not let me know before that he had had enough of me; I should myself have prepared a better exit. But, after all, I derive consolation from the fact that if the Crown is a real power in Germany I have mainly contributed to that result. I may take the opportunity of a by-election to secure a seat in the Reichstag—not to hamper or in any way obstruct my successor, but to uphold and defend my ideas.

THE FRENCH AND "MY OLD FRIEND THIERS."

The Prince then made some observations upon the French people, and their statesmen, past and present. He said:—I have always regarded the French as good and earnest fellows. I know that within the last few years the nation has progressed in every way. I retain the most pleasant recollections of my dealings with many of your statesmen, especially with my old friend Thiers. He may have had some personal faults, but he was a true patriot and a courageous one. I have great admiration for M. de Freycinet, and our military men have often told me that his measures, as the head of the army, astonished them by their sagacity and their practical insight into the necessities of war. The ability and energy of M. Constans are fully recognized in Germany. I am thoroughly convinced that the great mass of the French people is thrifty, hard-working and deeply attached to peace. With you, the one danger is that which is revealed by the history of your Revolutions—namely, that a minority should force its will upon the majority.'

"IN THE PERSPECTIVE THERE IS NOTHING BUT PEACE."

The present state of Europe is most satisfactory. There is not a single cloud, not one black spot. In the perspective there is nothing but peace. If the German people confided in me, and I was a popular Chancellor, it was because they knew that I was resolutely bent on maintaining peace. Moreover, modern nations cannot be dragged into war in spite of themselves. Germany will never attack France. The military institutions which turn every citizen into a soldier are the surest guarantee of peace. On this account we should not feel aggrieved at the heavy military expenditure. The very weight of these armaments prevents their being put to the practical test of the battle-field, save from motives of absolutely vital importance.

GERMANY AND THE BALKANS.

Events in the Balkan Peninsula do not concern Germany. They concern only Russia, Italy, Austria, and England. I have always thought we must be left out of the game. We have, moreover, stipulated in our treaty with Austria that these matters shall not concern us. No such stipulation (the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent writes) is contained in the Austro-German Treaty, as known to the world. The only inference that can be made from the report is that either the ex-Chancellor must have expressed himself in a way that has been misunderstood, or that there is really another and secret treaty in existence, or perhaps that there is a clause in the original treaty which has not been published. It is highly probable that, in view of statements like that attributed to Prince Bismarck,, questions concerning the relations of the Powers will be put to Count Kalnoky in the Hungarian Delegation.

THE CASE AGAINST THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

In view of the debate on the Channel Tunnel the *United Service Magazine* restated the case against the Tunnel, giving a letter by Lord Wolseley.

THE ARGUMENT FROM STANDING ARMIES.

At the present moment (says the writer) England alone, of all the great countries of Europe, maintains a very small standing army. In all other countries the whole nation is trained to arms. Every one who chooses to do so, must know that, if our country were so placed that any one of the great armies of the Continent could come fairly into collision with our own little army, even including the volunteers and militia in all their strength, our army must be simply destroyed by sheer weight of numbers and by weight of shot. No heroism and no skill in leading could prevent that result. The whole life of the nations of the Continent has been subordinated to the production of military power. We live without any personal sacrifices of the kind. You cannot both eat your pie and have it too. We gain the blessings of an untrammelled existence. We lose in proportion the power of defending the country by land forces. Yet, though we thus live an altogether exceptional life, happy beyond comparison in our absolutely peaceful life and our unharassed attention to business, not we only, but all the Continent, feels that England may without their sacrifices be safer than any other country. Nothing shows this more clearly than the fact that we borrow money more cheaply than any other Power. As Mr. Goschen has again and again told us, that advantage would disappear at once if we left the inviolability of our shores open to doubt. To what, then, has our marvellous security, gained without the sacrifices to which other nations submit, been due? Absolutely and only it has been gained for us by the fact that we are an island, and that the Power that should attempt to invade our shores would have to reckon first with a navy which has hitherto been supreme upon the seas. From the moment that a Channel Tunnel is constructed the navy ceases to have part or lot in the defence of the kingdom. It becomes a purely military question.

THE OPINION OF THE MILITARY EXPERTS.

The advocate of the Channel Tunnel have coolly alleged that Sir Archibald Alison was actually an advocate of its construction. Sir Archibald Alison has therefore authorized me to say here, in his behalf, that his opinions have in no respect changed since he gave evidence before the Joint Committee, when he told them that, in his opinion, if the Channel Tunnel fell into the hands of an enemy it would be decisive of the fate of the country. That his committee, which investigated the necessary defence, had been told by the scientific experts they had examined "that you could not rely at any particular moment upon the means of destruction of the Channel Tunnel being in working order." Sir Lintorn Simmons, the most distinguished of our Engineer officers, and therefore on this question an especially high authority, told the Committee, "I am of opinion that, if an enemy got possession of the Channel Tunnel, Great Britain with its present military organization could not possibly expel the enemy from Great Britain." "I think it might bring national ruin; that is my opinion." "I cannot conceive any amount of commercial advantage that could in any way compensate the risk that would be run." Sir Edward Hamley, whom no one will accuse at least of being a follower of Lord Wolseley's, spoke out with equal vigour upon the question.

A LETTER FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

"The questions I should like to have answered are (writes Lord Wolseley): (1) 'Do you think the construction of the Channel Tunnel would introduce a new element of danger into the question of the defence of England?' (2) 'If you think so, do you think it possible by any arrangements altogether to eliminate that element of danger from the general question?' (3) 'By the fact that *all* agree to the necessity of making special fortifications to protect our end of the tunnel, do we not all concede the fact that there is danger involved in the construction of this tunnel?' We all agree that not only does its construction mean expensive works and an enlarged garrison at Dover, but a permanent increase to the home army. For what national objects, then, is all this increased expenditure, and, in addition, the risk—which will still remain when all has been done—to be incurred?"

THE TRUE STORY OF POE'S DEATH.

A native of Baltimore, now living in San Francisco, gives (says the *No Name Magazine* of Baltimore) what he claims to be a true account of the poet's last days and death. This is his story:—I was an intimate associate of Edgar Allan Poe for years. Much that has been said and written regarding his death is false. His habitual resort in Baltimore was the Widow Meagher's place. This was an oyster-stand and liquor-bar on the city front corresponding in some respects with the coffee-houses of San Francisco. It was frequented much by printers, and ranked as a respectable place where parties could enjoy a game of cards or engage in social conversation. Poe was a great favourite with the old woman. His favourite seat was just behind the stand, and about as quiet and sociable as an oyster himself. He went by the name of "Bard," and when parties came into the show it was, 'Bard, come up and take a nip,' or, 'Bard, come and take a hand in this game.' Whenever the Widow Meagher met with any incident or idea that tickled her fancy she would ask the 'Bard' to versify it. Poe always compiled writing many a witty couplet, and at times poems of some length. These verses, quite as meritorious as some by which his name was immortalized, were thus frittered into obscurity. It was in this little shop that Poe's attention was called to an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper of a prize for the best story; and it was there that he wrote his famous 'Gold Bug,' which carried off the hundred dollar prize.

"Poe had been shifting for several years between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. He had been away from Baltimore for three or four months, when he turned up one evening at the Widow Meagher's. I was there when he came in. He privately told me that he had been to Richmond, and on his way North to get ready for his wedding. It was drinking all round and repeat, until the crowd was pretty jolly. It was the night before election, and four of us, including Poe, started up town. We had not gone half a dozen squares when we were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the look-out for voters to 'coop.' It was the practice in those days to seize people, whether drunk or sober, look them up until the polls were opened, and then march them around to every precinct, where they were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the coop. Our coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert-street. It was part of the game to stupefy the prisoner with drugged liquor. Well, the next day, we were voted at thirty-one different places, and over and over, it being as much as a man's life was worth to rebel. Poe was so badly drugged, that after he was carried on two or three different rounds, the gang said it was no use to vote a dead man any longer, so they shoved him into a cab, and sent him to a hospital to get him out of the way. The commonly accepted story that Poe died from effects of dissipation is all bosh. It was nothing of the kind. He died from laudanum, or some other poison, that was forced upon him in the coop. He was in a dying condition while he was being voted around the city. The story of Griswold of Poe's having been on a week's spree and being picked up on the street is false. I saw him shoved into the cab myself, and he told me he had just arrived in "the city."

NEW CHAPTER OF BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Barnum is writing a new chapter to his life, embodying a narrative of his experiences during his recent visit to London in charge of "the biggest show in the world." The new chapter, judging from some extracts the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent* has seen, is likely to prove not the least interesting portion of the work. We in London had no idea of the intimate personal terms on which the great showman stood in relation to our gracious Sovereign and other eminent personages. It appears, amongst other things, that Lady R. Churchill told Mr. Barnum that the Queen could not visit the show unless he waited till she came to Windsor Castle, to which Barnum replied, "Then I'm sorry for her Majesty." It also comes out that Olympia was crowded to overflowing. One day the manager of the District wrote to Mr. Barnum to say that in a single night he had carried back 4,000 people who had been unable to obtain admission. "Why, Barnum," said Lord Rosebery, when he looked in, "all England is talking of you." All the Royal family, with the exception of the unfortunately placed Queen, went to the show. When Mr. Barnum received the Princess of Wales on her second visit, he told her Royal Highness that he was glad to see her a second time, since it proved that she had enjoyed her first visit. "Indeed, Mr. Barnum," she said, "I have been here three times besides my two official visits." That, Mr. Barnum explains, means that the Princess has stepped in incognita. The Prince of Wales, contemplating a visit, sent word that there was no need to be introduced to Mr. Barnum, since he had met him in New York, his show being the only entertainment visited. The Crown Prince of Denmark protested that he had heard of the show through all his lifetime, and could die happy, having seen the reality. As for Mr. Gladstone, he could hardly find words to express his feelings on beholding the show, a quite unusual embarrassment. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum dined with the Bishop of Rochester several times, and had a standing invitation to look in at the home of the Lord Mayor of London. Though the Queen could not go to Barnum, Barnum was certainly prepared to go to the Queen. "It was," he says, "only the unfortunate death of young Mr. Lincoln which prevented us from being presented to the Queen."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From May 30 to June 5.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

H Hiscocks, India, 55, Parliament-street.
C S Murray, India, 55, Parliament-street.
C H Hutton, India, 45, Pall-mall.
J T Barlett, India, 45, Pall-mall.
S B Tritton, India, 45, Pall-mall.
H S Talbot, India, 45, Pall-mall.
A J Bryant, India, 8, Spencer-square, Ramsgate.
St L B Aldworth, India, 50, Longridge-rd, South Kensington.
H F Cotgrave, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
R C Chapman, India, Balmain House, Highgate-hill, N W.
Sir C Buck (Cov), India, care of A M Wilkinson; Esq, Leadenhall-buildings, E C.
C F Gilbert, India. No address given.
E Gibson (Cov), Madras, care of Messrs Allen and Co, 17, Grace-church-st, E C.
R Sewell (Cov), Madras, 45, Pall-mall.
F R Tickell, Bombay, 55, Parliament-st.
T Sweeting, India, Messrs King and Co, 65, Cornhill, E C.
L E Pritchard, India, Landscape House, 15, Churchroad, Upper Norwood.
G L Lang (Cov), India, The Old House, Ickwell, Biggleswade.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Chanda Lala Parkash, India, 1 year's furlough.
R. Barton, India, furlough commuted to 18 months on M. C.
Lieut. A. A. Howell, India, 6 months, M.C.
W. E. Muntz, India, extraordinary leave on M.C. for 6 months.
J. S. Slater, India, 3 months' furlough.
E. O. Manning, India, 3 months' extraordinary leave.
T. Summers, Bombay, 4 months' extraordinary leave.
W. R. Hamilton, Bombay, 3 months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surgeon J. L. Poynder, India.
J. H. Toogood, India.
L. W. King (Cov.), India.
E. Baker, India.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Surgeon E. R. Da Costa, Madras, 3 months, M.C.
Surgeon-Major T. Hume, Madras, 6 months, M.C.
Lieutenant H. Welman, Bombay, S.C., 14 days, U.P.A.
Colonel T. K. Guthrie, Madras, S.C., 6 months, M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieutenant J A Dealy, Madras, RE
Colonel R G Jenkins, Madras S C
Captain F G Pollock, Bengal S C

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Colonel H M Buller, Bengal S C
Honorary Lieut J Tyler, Bengal Comt
Captain W F Montresor, Bengal SC
Surgeon-Major D F Keegan, Bengal
Colonel J W A Michell, Bengal SC
Lieut-Col W P Harrison, Bengal Inf
Lieutenant R M Edwards, Bengal SC
Captain A R Hume, Bengal
Major W S S Bisset, Bengal, R E
Major V Jenkins, West

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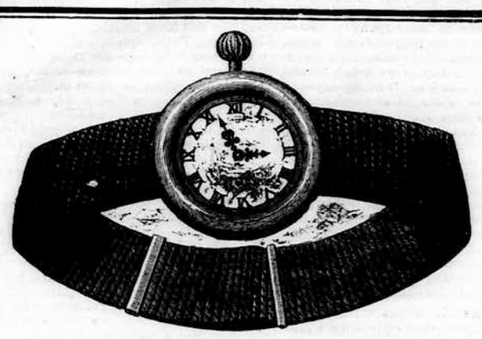

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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